L P Fisher

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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		3:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		3:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco, and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

A. N. BICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office, Woodland.
my20w

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Excelsior Block,
WOODLAND, CAL. apl-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
my5w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF YOLO, COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. delldw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. oct4w

P. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [se4dw

CREED HAYMOND. D. ERWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. ao18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
OFFICE Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.
Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. apl4w

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO.
All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. apl4w

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se20-1w

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
fe16-1w

DR. I. N. HODGEN,

DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
AND LOAN AGENCY
.....OF.....
GEORGE D FISKE.
Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest.
Agency of Sacramento Savings Bank.
mh5dw

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor.
MAIN STREET, CAPAY.
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
my26w

YOLO HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE TACKNEY HOUSE,
WOODLAND, CAL.,
L. W. McDONALD, Proprietor.
Meals, 25 Cents. Lodging, 25 to 50 Cents.
Corral and Stables attached. Bar supplied with Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Free Carriage to and from the Hotel.
mh1dw

JOHN PENDEGAST,
SOLICITOR FOR
INSURANCE ON STANDING GRAIN,
Grain in Stacks and Grain in Warehouse.
Only First-Class Companies Represented!
—ALSO—
General Employment and Real Estate Agency.
OFFICE WITH F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
COLLEGE BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, - WOODLAND, CAL.
my30dw

MISS JOHNSON'S SEWING SCHOOL is open on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock A.M. and Saturday at 3 P.M. at the College; entrance on the south side. Teaches Embroidery, all kinds of Sewing, Crochet and French Button Holes. Terms $1 for eight lessons. [je9dw] MISS S. M. JOHNSON.

CRASH! CRASH!

CRASH!

CRASH!

CRASH!

TERRIBLE CRASH IN DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

ETC., ETC.

The Bottom Knocked Out of High Prices Heretofore Prevailing!

GREATEST TUMBLE OF GOODS EVER KNOWN!

All Goods Falling 25 per cent. in the Last 30 Days!!

Merchants Paralyzed at the Great Crisis

All of them having Laid in Large Stocks Before the Tumble except

The Great Western Bankrupt Store!

We are now taking advantage of the Great Fall in Goods and Receiving Large Quantities of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

We invite you all to see these NEW, FRESH GOODS that you may form your own conclusions; but on one thing set your hearts at rest, and that is we will be the Leaders of Prices: The Lowest of the Low!

No Hollow Mockery or Sham Pretence, we Mean Business!

With those who are acquainted with our house and our facilities there will arise no question as to our ability to perform all we promise. Others, who may be ignorant of our real capacity, we invite in, and we will convince you that your own private interests will be benefited by an acquaintance with our manner of doing business and low prices.

We can give you but a few of our prices in this advertisement, but it is our intention to

Sell Cheap, Awful Cheap,

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Iron Frame Grenadines, Twelve and a-half Cents per yard,
Selling elsewhere at Twenty-five Cents per yard.

Figured Lawns, 40 inches wide with Border to match 20 Cents per yard, good value,
Elsewhere, 30 Cents per yard.

Figured Pique, 10 Cents per yard; selling elsewhere at 20c.

Mosquito Bar, all colors, 65 cts. a Bolt, warranted 8 yds.,
Selling elsewhere at 87½ cents.

Best Bands of Calicos, 15 yards for $1.

White Rock and Lonsdale Muslin, 9 yards for $1.

Men's Light Weight Suits, $8.50.

CALICO HATS, 25 Cents.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and One Price to All.

So Don't forget the Store that was first to announce the tumble in goods and give you the benefit of the same.

THE GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE,

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.
mydw

GARFIELD AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In the nomination of Garfield the Chicago Convention effectually carried out the policy enunciated in the Chinese plank of the platform, and if any doubt could have existed as to the real animus of the offensive plank, that doubt must have been dispelled upon their subsequent action. At the time the bill to restrict Chinese immigration was before the House, Garfield was one of the recognized leaders in the opposition to the bill, and when it finally passed the House he was not present to vote on the measure at all, but his previous action was such as to fully define his position on the vital question. The records will show that on all questions respecting the Chinese he was a formidable defender of the Mongolian and an avowed enemy to all measures restricting their immigration. How he can consistently be indorsed by the people of this coast is a question beyond the conception of those who have been educated to believe the Chinese question forms at least one of the leading national issues of the times; and to the people of this coast it certainly does form the very leading issue and is paramount to all others. The dissension which has existed in this State for some time past had its origin in the Chinese evil, and we have witnessed the threatening attitude of our social and business interests at times with feelings of grave apprehension, yet conscious that the affected element was not disturbed without just cause. At a time when we thought we had found succor our hopes were turned to disappointment by the cold hand of a Republican President, and we were again thrown mercilessly upon one of the greatest evils which has ever cursed our fair shore. In the face of this great social and commercial disaster, an open and avowed champion of the colossal evil is placed in nomination and asks the support of our people for the Presidency of the United States. There have been times in the history of the world when nations and people were blindly led to raise up thrones which then became a means of terror and long continued oppression; but it is far from probable that the people of this coast can be led to vote for a man for President who stands upon the records as an enemy to society, a living impediment to our domestic and commercial interests, and one who comes before the people a defiant champion of the Mongolian horde.

REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE WITH THE CHINESE.

Since the Republican party, by the adoption of the Chinese plank in its National Platform, has clearly defined its position on the Chinese question, it now remains to be seen whether the extraordinary declaration will be endorsed by the oppressed classes of this Coast. There can certainly be but little hope of relief from a party which, in the face of open and universal opposition, will declare its sympathy and influence to be on the side of a notorious evil, and one which at the present time forms the leading if not the sole issue on the Pacific Coast. While our appeals for protection against the curse of Mongolian immigration met a ready response from a Democratic Congress, to be as promptly vetoed by a Republican Administration, yet it could not be premised that in the face of existing facts here and elsewhere, such an open, defiant, and, to the people of this Coast, shamelessly insulting manifesto, could be consistently declared by even the Republican party. And yet little less could be expected, either implied or expressed, from a political organization so notoriously subservient to the systematized workings of political mechanism, railroad kings and concentrated capital. The enunciation, however offensive it may be to the people of this Coast, must be accepted, endorsed and advocated as the policy of the Republican party. When they declare "We welcome to the benefits and privileges of our free institutions all those [Chinese] who seek their enjoyment and are willing to assume the obligations while they participate in the benefits of American citizenship," and that the only people, Mongolian or other, whose "influx to our shores must be restricted," are those "who are unwilling to perform the duties of the citizens or to recognize the binding force of our laws and customs," they in effect place the Chinese beyond the reach of public denunciation, while the complaining classes "who are unwilling to recognize the binding force of our laws and customs," are cast aside as the "only people whose influx to our shores should be restricted." The language is clear and unmistakable, and plainly sets forth the policy of the Republican party on the Chinese question; and not only the Pacific Coast Delegation to Chicago, but all the Republicans on the Pacific Coast, as well as those of the Atlantic States, are fully and formally pledged to accept, endorse and advocate the policy thus enunciated, or else refuse to be identified with the Republican party henceforth.

We hope that our farmers will turn the recent north wind to profit, by realizing the fact that they must have something else to depend upon besides the interminable wheat field. That is very good in its place, but it will not do to put the whole dependence of a county, or a State, upon a single staple.—*Colusa Sun.*

That is the position heretofore taken by the DEMOCRAT, and we think our agricultural friends would do well to give more consideration to the subject. Our California soil is capable of producing a great variety of crops, and the danger of depending exclusively on one staple has been clearly demonstrated in late years. There must be a greater variety of produce to insure successful farming. To that end it must come eventually, and the sooner the fact is realized the sooner will our agriculturists enjoy relief, in part at least, from the fears with which they are now continually encumbered.

From Idaho to Utah.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—On my way home I stopped one day at Blackfoot; the most important station on the Utah and Northern Railroad. From here the miners start out for Yankee Fork, Bonanza, Challis and Salmon river. The rush to these famous mining localities at this time of the year is immense. You meet with doctors, lawyers, merchants, mechanics of all trades and ye honest miners—all full of hope, life and energy—bound for the mines. Some go on stages, some with teams loaded with freight and general merchandise, some go horseback, and now and then two or three start out on foot, with their trusty rifles on their shoulders, and three or four mules ahead of them packing their blankets, provisions, mining implements, etc. The latter way of going is about the best way, as it is the cheapest and most convenient as well as independent way, and where the mountains are very rugged and steep men on foot can beat the stage. Besides, they don't charge for riding on stages in Idaho, and they don't fill up their stages. The price is about 20 cents per mile, say $20 for 100 miles, but when you walk five or six miles through the mud they don't allow you anything for it; you pay them for that blessed privilege, and sometimes that very privilege is a blessing, for when they pile sixteen passengers into a nine passenger mud wagon, as they are generally called, riding is not very pleasant. Blackfoot is quite a stirring and lively little place; the booming to the mines makes it so; besides, there is quite a little settlement around here. Last year about twenty-five or thirty families settled here; they took up land, built houses and barns—and inasmuch as Snake river runs right close to the town and settlement, and plenty of water is to be had for irrigating purposes—those that have located here will ultimately build up for themselves good homes. Wherever water can be had for irrigating they raise hay, oats, potatoes and some wheat, although the wheat generally gets frost-bitten, and the flour made from such wheat is generally black, but people out there are not so very particular, and inasmuch as the weather 9 months in the year is cold, and men, women and children robust and healthy, black and heavy bread has no tendency to make anybody dyspeptic. Cattle do well here, and those engaged in the cattle business get rich; even if they lose one-third of their band in such winters as the last the business is yet very profitable. The ranges don't cost them anything and taxes they don't pay, so there is nothing to prevent them from making money. Cattle dealers from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and other Eastern cities come in there and buy all the fat cattle they can find at good round prices. They drive them to Cheyenne and from there send them East by rail. This cattle buying and driving from the Territories East is a business of great magnitude and runs up to the millions.

Going down from Idaho to Utah, the first town of any importance that we come to is Logan. It is a nice, clean, neat place, nicely laid out in squares, well watered, and has every appearance of thrift. There the U. & N. R. R. have a round house and machine shop. The town is almost exclusively a Mormon town, and contains, as near as I could judge, from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants. From here on clear down to Ogden we find numerous settlements and the country looks by no means unInviting. I had some business at Ogden, and remained there two weeks. It is the East-ru terminus of the C. P. R. R., and the Western terminus of the U. P. R. R. Ogden counts as a population of 5,000 inhabitants; it is bounded on the north by the Ogden river and on the east by the Weber river. It is a Mormon city, well-watered by the Ogden river, nicely laid out, like all the Mormon towns, and undoubtedly has a great future before it. It is a great railroad center; four different roads meet here, and more are going to be built yet. There is a good sprinkling of Gentiles here. The C. P. R. R. have over 200 men here in their employ, and the U. P. have about the same number. The Union Depot Hotel and also the Keeney House and several saloons and restaurants are located right between the track of the C. P. R. R., U. P., and U. N. & U. C. R. R., but the town of Ogden proper is about one mile from the depot. Brigham Young did not wish his people to come in contact with the Gentiles, and when the railroads were built, he gave to the Railroad Companies a certain number of acres of land for railroad purposes, but always took care that the depot grounds should not be too close to the town. Well, the cars are a little way off from the town, but the Gentiles could not be kept away. Wherever there were any inducements for men of business and energy to locate, they came, built fine houses, established large mercantile firms, and, notwithstanding the many obstacles that Gentile business firms had to contend with, to-day there is an immense business done at Ogden by the Gentiles. When we take into consideration that all the country west, east and north of Utah is a barren, unproductive country, and most of the necessaries of life are shipped from Ogden to those territories, the day is not far distant when the latter place will and must of necessity become a great business center. While at Ogden I stopped at the Chamberlin House, kept by T. C. Chamberlin (Gentile) and a nicer gentleman and a better house to stop at it would be hard to find, even here in Woodland. This house is crowded daily by men coming and going to all four quarters of the globe, and a person can find out more right here about Leadville, Colorado; Tucson, Arizona; or any other place in the States and Territories, than he can in spending time and money in going there to find out. From all places that a stranger may wish to find out about, right here you hear both sides of the story and can draw your own inferences. My business here brought me in contact with Major T. M. C. Silva, a prominent wool and hide dealer, and Colonel J. E. Hudson, first assistant of the firm. I found both of them men of good honorable business qualifications and gentlemen of the highest order. The major was one of the delegates from Utah to the Chicago Convention, and was formerly U. S. Receiver in the Land Office at Salt Lake, which office he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those in authority, as well as everybody that had business there. Colonel Hudson is the great mining man of Ogden. HENRY CRANER.

VISITING AT SALT LAKE AND OGDEN, AND THEN HOME TO CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Fifteen miles north of Ogden and only three miles from Willard's Station, on the U. & N. R. R., and only a quarter of a mile further distant from the C. P. R. R., is the Superior mine, owned by Colonel Hudson, T. C. Chamberlin and one or two other gentlemen. In company with the Colonel, we left Ogden on Friday morning, May 21st, and went up to the Superior mine. From Willard's to the mine the distance is three miles, and as steep as the side of a house. We had to do some tall climbing; the weather was raw and cold; it was snowing, and altogether not very inviting for a May party; but I was fully repaid for all my trouble to see the Colonel climb on all fours for about a quarter of a mile. We finally reached the summit of the mountain and the cabins of the men who are working in the Superior mine. We were very tired and hungry, and the boys got breakfast for us, which we ate with great relish, although some of the delicacies of that morning meal were not exactly in accordance with the rules and regulations as laid down by Moses. I forgot to mention that Owen Flynn, Esq., the great mining expert of Southern Utah, accompanied us to the mine. After examining the location, the rock, dips, angles and spurs, Mr. Flynn pronounced the Superior a well developed ledge twenty feet wide, well defined, with a splendid body of ore in sight. We looked round further all that memorable morning, and about a quarter of a mile from the Superior we found the cropping of another ledge, which we located right there and then and christened the "Yolo Ledge." I had the same recorded at Ogden and left a man there to do the necessary work, in order to hold the claim myself. Colonel Hudson and Mr. Chas. Lee will put men to work on the Yolo, and after a while incorporate the same. Should the mine prove very rich, which I hope will be the case, just for the honor of the name it bears I may offer a few shares for sale here after a while, but only a limited number, and those will only be sold to my most intimate friends.

That same day, after a hearty dinner, Colonel Hudson loaded us down with about 50 pounds of rock apiece: this was done in order to hold us down to the ground and prevent us from falling in going down such a set-up hill. We got down the hill all right, and brought the rock safe to Ogden, but the next morning I noticed the Colonel sent the same over to Salt Lake to have it assayed. I am of the opinion now that the Colonel played us a little about packing that rock down, but this, you know, is my usual luck.

While waiting at Willard's for the cars (there is no depot or sitting room there), it commenced raining and snowing. We took shelter under the porch of a very neat little cottage, but had not been there more than a minute or two when a fine looking old gentleman came out and invited us in to sit by the fire. We accepted the invitation, and had hardly been seated, when a very venerable, good, old-fashioned, motherly looking old lady came in, sat down and commenced knitting a yarn sock for the old gentleman, I suppose, who commenced the conversation with "I saw you coming down from the mountain and I guess you have been to the mine."

A—"Yes sir, we have been up there."

O. G.—"How is the prospect?"

A—"Splendid! Very rich; a Second Comstock. Millions in sight. This gentleman here is from California, pointing to me; he is a capitalist and a bloated bondholder, and will immediately send out a 60-stamp quartz mill and in a very short time make your little village very lively.

Old lady—Gentlemen, I am glad to hear of your success, but I am sorry for this peaceable and quiet neighborhood. This country is degenerating very fast, even now, and what with your mines and your money and your ways of doing, the only legitimate and true word of God, as revealed to our beloved prophets Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, will soon be set aside, and your unclean and unholy ways will reign instead.

A—"My dear madam, don't lament so soon; things may not be so bad as you imagine. All will come out right yet. This discovery of the Yolo ledge, is the act of a special Providence, it is a new departure of the old revelation. You see in me one of the descendants of Abraham, and you know as well as I do that Abraham was a good man."

"Yes, yes, very true," said the old lady "but what of that?"

"Well you see madam, a good big portion of this money that will be realized out of the mine, will be devoted to the rebuilding of the temple, and ere many years will roll round we will return to the holy land, where we can enjoy our religion without being interfered with by U. S. marshals or anybody else." "Amen," said the old lady, "return and develop your mine my friend, and speed the day that we may go back to Jerusalem, for you see the gentiles are taking this country very fast, and when they come there is no further peace for us."

That night I returned to Ogden, and the next morning I went to Salt Lake. The next day was Sunday and I went to the Tabernacle and partook of some of the holy bread and water, heard some very good singing, but a very trashy sermon.

Salt Lake, as everybody knows, is one of the prettiest and cleanest towns in the U. S., and were it not that the Mormons and gentiles can never live very peaceably and sociably together, it would be a very desirable place to live in.

On my way I stopped at Blackfoot. This is the most important station on the Utah and Northern Railroad. Two miles from the town runs Snake river, a beautiful stream of cold clear water in which are caught some very fine speckled trout.

I went back to Ogden Monday, took the cars for home on Tuesday, had a splendid view of the Sierras last Thursday, and arrived at Woodland Thursday night. Now I am going to settle down and go to work and will be contented. HENRY CRANER.

QUITE SPECIFIC, SIR.

The Sacramento *Bee* thinks the Chinese plank in the Republican National Platform is not as specific as Californians would like to have it. We cannot see but that it is quite specific and clearly sets aside in its tenor every obstacle to unlimited Chinese immigration, and offers a new invitation to the pagan to come to our shores and take up his abode. While we admire the outspoken manner in which the Chicago Convention has declared the party in favor of unrestricted Chinese immigration, we must deplore its audacious disregard for the expressed sentiments of the people of this Coast, at a time when the evils of the Burlingame treaty are universally conceded and denounced. That the Republican party was the primitive cause of Chinese immigration, and that it has been encouraged by every Radical administration, against popular opinion and every public interest of this Coast, is as notorious as it is now strange that they should allow such an objectionable plank to be incorporated into their platform. The apologists of the party, of which the *Bee* is one of the most servile in this, have intimated that the plank was modified to suit the Eastern mind. The admission is certainly as humiliating as the ruse must perforce prove degrading to the boasted principles of that party; and a political organization that cannot stand on its principles has but little excuse for existence, much less can it look to the classes whose rights and claims it so openly and even insultingly ignores, for support. It simply means that at the next Presidential election a vote cast for the Republican party is an expression of sympathy for Chinese immigration and a vote to extend the Burlingame treaty.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

It seems that this Commission is not dead—only sleeping. If the surmises of the Colusa *Sun* be correct a great wrong is about to be done to Yolo County in including the whole county in the Drainage District. Might as well include the Sierra Nevada mountains, so far as any neccessity for drainage is conserned, as any part of Yolo except a narrow strip along the Sacramento River. There is no doubt as to the benefit that would accrue to owners of overflowed lands and lands subject to overflow, if those lands could be throughly drained; but to tax owners of land miles distant, who can derive no possible benefit, is going a little farther than men who know their rights will willingly submit to. It may be that our neighbor is premature in the conclusions arrived at, at least we will hope so as to Yolo county. We append the *Sun's* article on the subject.

We learn, unofficially, that the Drainage District is to take in Tehama county for taxation, but leave out Shasta. That it is to take in all of Yolo, but leave out all of Solano but the low lands. We can see no possible common sense in such an arrangement. We tell the State Commissioners that they must form the District with some eye to the benefits to be derived from their proposed work, or it will be attacked—and severely.

We learn, also, that it has been determined to give Marysville and Sacramento a Commissioner each, and one to the mountains, leaving the farmers entirely out in the cold. This will not begin to do. The cities have no business with a representation. By the law they are to have control of their own levees. If the agricultural lands of the Sacramento Valley are to be taxed, they should certainly have a representation on the Board. It is true that others are more interested in the work that it is proposed to carry on, but we, of this section, are expected to pay the taxes, and—look on! Unless the agricultural interests of Tehama, Butte, Colusa, or Yolo, shall be represented by a strong man—not a putty-head, to be misled by others—there will be some tall bucking done. The Governor should look at all the interests involved before he makes his appointments. We have no one to suggest, but we shall insist that that portion of the District which it is proposed to tax without benefitting, shall have a representation on the Board. It has been suggested to us that the whole matter was cut-and-dried before the passage of the bill, but we have too high an opinion of Governor Perkins to credit it for a moment. But we call upon him to examine the whole surroundings well before he signs the commissions,

GRANT'S DEFEAT.

The Republicans of this country have shown their good sense, and also that there is still some patriotism left in their party, by refusing to nominate the would-be third-termer, Grant, for the high position of President of the United States. It is the part of patriotism for Democrats also to express their thankfulness that he was defeated and cannot again become President; for had he been nominated he might possibly have been elected, and thus the country would have been cursed again with not only Grant, but his corrupt hangers-on—such barnacles as the Sanborns, Jaynes, Leefs, Harringtons, Durells, Kelloggs, Robesons, Ingallses, Babcocks, Williamses, Shepards, Belknaps, Kembles and their ilk—all looking for opportunities to plunder the people and accomplish thereby their own enrichment. It is safe and legitimate to judge men by their past actions, and hence the above conclusion. So the whole country ought to be, and is—at least the patriotic, honest portion of it is—thankful that Grant and his corrupt following are forever squelched. Some Democrats may have desired to have Grant nominated by the Republicans, with the idea that he could be easily beaten. That might be a correct conclusion, and then again it might not be. At any rate it is not and has not been the desire of the DEMOCRAT. We insist that none but good men, according to the Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capability, should ever be nominated for any public office by any party. If all parties would follow out this rule the country would never be cursed with such corruption as ran riot during Grant's two terms. As to Garfield, we have no fears, if Democrats do their duty, that he will ever have an opportunity to corrupt the Government. Of Grant, however, the country is well rid and ought to be thankful.

THE last Legislature enacted that no county, or city, or State officer shall grant a license to do business to aliens who cannot become citizens. The intention was to force the Chinese out of business in California, but it was suggested at the time that the main if not only effect of such law would be to allow the Chinese to do business without being licensed, as, it was alleged, the United States Courts would hold such a law to be null and void. A few days since, says the *Bee*, a Chinese vegetable peddler applied in Nevada county for a license, which was refused him, and the officials propose to test the validity of the law and to that end may arrest the unlicensed peddler, and thus perhaps establish the fact that any Chinaman may do business in California without a license while that law is permitted to remain on the statute books. It is likely that the Legislature will be swift to repeal it.

ABOUT the only thing we know of that the Republican party has lived up to that was laid down in its platform, is its resolution against a third Presidential term, and that was only carried out by a scratch, as the votes in the late National Convention of the party show. Still, they did defeat it, and are entitled to that much credit.

IT will be noticed that while Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds, principal contestants for the Presidential nomination at Chicago next to Grant, hastened to congratulate Garfield on his nomination by telegraph, Grant is not mentioned as having done so. He was too stiff to bend to the inevitable decree.

THE grain west and southwest of Tehama is literally ruined in some places, and in others so badly damaged as to hardly pay for cutting. The north wind that blew for eleven days bleached and scorched the crops so they are not even good for hay.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17 1880.

Why Polly Don't Love Cake.

MARGARET SIDNEY.

They all said "No!"
As they stood in a row—
The poodle and the parrot and the little yellow cat.
This straight indignant column
Looked very, very solemn
And rolled their eyes and shook their heads, a-standing on the mat.

Then I took a little stick,
Very short and very thick,
And I said: "Dear friends, you surely now shall rue it!
For one of you did take
That bit of wedding-cake;
So now I'm going to whip you all. I certainly will do it!"

Then Polly raised her claw;
"I never, never saw
That stuff. I'd rather have a cracker!
And so it would be folly,"
Said this naughty, naughty Polly,
"To punish me. But Pussy—you can whack her."

The cat rolled up her eyes,
In innocent surprise,
And waved each trembling whisker-end.
"A crumb I have not taken,
But Bose ought to be shaken,
And then, perhaps, his thieving, awful ways he'll mend."

"I'll begin right here,
With you, Polly dear!"
And I raised my stick with righteous, good intent;
O dear! and O dear!
The groans that filled my ear,
As over head and heels the frightened column went.

The cat flew out of window,
The dog rushed under bed,
And Polly flapped and beat the air,
Then settled on my head;
When, underneath her wing,
From a feathered-corner deep,
A bit of wedding-cake fell down,
That made poor Polly weep!

For the cat raced off to cat-land, and was never seen again;
And the dog sneaked out beneath the bed, and scud with might and main;
And Polly sits and rolls her eyes upon her roost in fear,
And when she sees a bit of cake she always says, "O dear!"

A Marriage and a Will.

BY PEARL INGRAM.

"The young scoundrel!" shouted Uncle Philip, waving a sheet of note-paper frantically in the air. "Not one cent of my money shall he have! I'll send for my lawyer this instant, and alter my will! I'll—I'll—confound it! perhaps my old eyes have deceived me. I'll send for Ethel and see."

He sat down and rang the bell violently.

"My niece," he said, shortly, to the servant, and buried himself again in the letter, oblivious to the fellow's bewilderment.

Happily, at this moment, the desired personage floated in, a jaunty hat set back on her wind-tossed curls, and her fair young face all aglow with good spirits and healthful exercise. It was not an easy task—even for old Uncle Philip—to dash all that bloom and brightness aside, perhaps forever.

"My dear," he commenced, feebly, "I—I— Confound the young reprobate! He was not worthy of you."

The young girl put a pair of soft arms around his neck, and murmured some cooing words, meantime letting one white hand wander slowly but surely toward the letter. A moment later, she held it triumphantly out of his reach, and, with a merry laugh, plunged into its contents.

Uncle Philip watched her, half-curiously, half despairingly, as she read, but when she turned the page, he turned away with a heart-felt groan.

"It's come!" he gasped, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "For the Lord's sake, Ethel, don't faint!"

Ethel did not faint, but all the bloom vanished from the sweet face, and the letter fell from her shaking hand.

It had only been one brief paragraph:

"DEAR UNCLE:—I married the daughter of your old friend, Mr. Richards, last night, and I can truthfully say that I have never seen a fairer or sweeter bride."

"That was all, but was it not enough, when, not two months before, the writer had placed with his own hands, a sparkling engagement-ring on little Ethel Sherwood's finger? It glittered there now, but Ethel drew it off with a look like a wounded animal in her brown eyes. She sent it to him with her congratulations and not one word of reproach. But not so with Uncle Philip. He gave his nephew a piece of his mind, and, the next day, called Ethel into his library and showed her his new will.

"Everything goes to you, my dear," he said, chuckling complacently. "As for that dishonorable rascal of a nephew, let him take his fair bride to his sanctimonious father. I wash my hands of them both."

"O, uncle!" faltered poor, tender-hearted Ethel, imploringly; and then she stopped, stifled by her tears.

"Well, what now?" queried Uncle Philip, resignedly. "Women never are satisfied. Speak up, my dear, speak up."

"If you would only forgive him!" said Ethel, pleadingly. "Perhaps he loved Mr. Richards' daughter—"

"Love be hanged!" broke in Uncle Philip, explosively. "I beg your pardon," he added, "but love is no excuse for dishonor. He talked to you of love when he was here."

Ethel winced perceptibly.

"He can never get along without your help," she continued. "His father's salary is so very small."

"I know it," said the old man, grimly; "and I am glad of it. Why didn't he take my advice?"

"He is your only brother," pleaded Ethel, piteously.

Uncle Philip blew his nose with savage emotion.

"I told him that I'd wash my hands of him, if he adopted the ministry for a profession," he growled, "and I kept my word."

"But you'll forgive his son," said Ethel, coaxingly; "O, Uncle Philip! You'll forgive Walter—I mean Mr. Clifton—for my sake?"

"No, I will not," replied the old gentleman, emphatically. "The dishonorable hound! The miserable scamp! My money goes to you—I'll not leave him a cent!"

Ethel drew her graceful figure up to its full height. Her dark eyes were flashing ominously, and her pale face was full of scorn

"Do you think I will take your money?" she asked. "I—your niece by adoption—rob your own brother's son? If you will not leave it to them you cannot leave it to me; for I refuse to take it. I thank you for all that you have done for me; but, when you are dead, I will not have your money. I would sooner die than touch one cent!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the old man "So you will not have my money, won't you? That is a joke to be sure. I admire your spirit, my dear girl, but you cannot help yourself. I shall leave it to you, whether you will or no." And he indulged in another hearty laugh.

That night Uncle Philip died—"of heart-disease," the doctor said, "caused by too much excitement."

About a week after his death, the chief mourners gathered in the great, oak-paneled library, to hear the reading of the will. The lawyer rattled the papers on the desk with nervous fingers, and a dead silence had fallen upon the anxious-faced group. It was evident that they were awaiting some one Suddenly a tall, determined-looking young man arose. With a brief apology he left the room, and inquired of a servant for Miss Sherwood. He was told that she was in her *boudoir*, and hastened there, but, for a moment, stood petrified in the doorway. Ethel was standing, with her face half turned toward him, by a secret panel that she had just slid back from the old, wainscoted wall In her hand she held a sealed document, to which she was about applying a lighted match.

"It is the safest way," she muttered. "He is gone, and they will never know."

Suddenly the already-scorched paper was snatched from her hand. With a low cry she turned, and saw her false lover, Walter Clifton. For a moment he stood looking at her in horrified silence, and then he broke out in a torrent of passionate, angry words.

"So this is why you sent me my ring!" he said, hoarsely. "You feared the old man might disinherit me, and you forgot your honor in your greed for gold. Take the will," and he flung it at her feet, "and the gold, if it will serve to satisfy your false heart."

He turned on his heel and was about to leave the room, but on second thought came back.

"I came here to make an explanation," he said, coldly, "and even your falseness shall not deter me from clearing my own honor."

He waited a moment for her to speak, but she stood there with still lips and tightly-clasped hands.

"Knowing my uncle to be opposed, for some reason, to my father's profession," he continued, "I never thought it necessary to mention the fact that I was following the same calling. In my last letter to him I thoughtlessly remarked that I had married the daughter of his old friend, meaning that I had read the marriage service over her. I hope you understand."

He would have said more, but the girl's white face alarmed him. This last startling announcement had been too much for her; clasping her hands, she swooned away.

The young man rang peremptorily for her maid, and then, not daring to trust himself in her presence longer, rushed away.

"Miss Sherwood is ill," he explained to the impatient assembly in the room below. But a moment later the brisk little maiden rushed in, her cap all awry, and the scorched document held tightly in her hand. The lawyer's eyes sparkled as he took it.

"It is the missing will," he said, and then he checked himself, and sent orders for Miss Sherwood to make her appearance if it was possible for her to come. Ten minutes more, and the trembling, white-faced young girl was almost carried in.

The lawyer stood up, with a preliminary cough that was echoed by an impatient murmur all through the room.

There were the ordinary clauses and legal appendages rattled off in the ordinary legal style, and then the orator came to the pith of the will. The old gentleman had left all his personal property, excepting a few trifling legacies to distant relatives, to his adopted niece, Ethel Sherwood.

There was a dead silence for a moment after the sonorous voice of the lawyer ceased. Then a tall young fellow arose and made his way through the mourners to the side of the newly-made heiress.

"Ethel," he said, "I've been a brute. Can you ever forgive me?"

And Ethel hid her happy face on his shoulder; and, not long after, the young minister was married in reality. So there were two marriages and a will.

The inoculation of cattle as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia, which began in Australia, has been successfully introduced on a large scale into Edinburgh, Scotland. During the past three years about five thousand cattle have been inoculated in that city and its vicinity, reducing the mortality from seventy-five to about five per cent. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the loss in England from this disease was not less than one million head of cattle in six years ending with 1860, and the loss in Australia a few years ago was thirty to forty per cent of the whole.

A singular story is told of a Manchester (N H) man, a mill overseer, who received his pay the other evening and started for home. He remembered nearly reaching his house, and thinks something must have happened, as he found himself on a railroad train at Chicopee, Mass., the next morning without knowing how he came there. His watch-charm and ten dollars in money were missing, and he had a contusion on one side of his head, from which he infers he had been assaulted, though not robbed, as the missing money was about equal to his railroad fare to Chicopee.

A week or two ago the British war vessels, the Minotaur and the Agincourt, while at Gibraltar, tried the effect of the electric light as a means of examining by night the nature of land batteries and general coast defences. The result was a success. Every nook and corner of the rock could be explored as the light was slowly directed over its surface. But it was very obvious that during the examinations the vessels themselves became excellent marks for the guns of an enemy.

Ability and necessity will dwell near each other.

How Chalmers Worked Miracles.

Dr. Chalmers was much more than a preacher. No sooner had he entered on that great city parish (in Glasgow), in which he had undertaken to be God's minister, than its terrible state touched him very deeply. It included in it much of the worst part of the old town, and the ignorance and immorality which he found were just appalling He determined to go through it himself and know all about it With one of his elders accompanying him, he went from house to house throughout the whole dense parish At first, rather to his surprise, he was very cordially received, but he soon found that it was because he was connected with so many city charities, and as soon as the people had got him in their houses they began to appeal for help. This, he felt, would not do; it would utterly spoil his religious work, so he at once gave up his connection with every charity, and let it be known that he had nothing to give. For the moment this led to a somewhat cooler reception, but as the people got to know the man, they loved him for himself and for his religious work among them. Then he divided the parish into districts, got a number of visitors to help him, and established a considerable number of small Sunday schools. Inspiring his helpers with his own enthusiasm, he accomplished one of the noblest missionary works of modern times. In order to be able to grapple thoroughly with the problem of pauperism, he got a new parish carved out for him, with a population of ten thousand, and arranged with the authorities that this parish (St. John's) should be entirely left for the care of its poor, to him and to his church. He was determined to revive the old Scottish plan of having the poor looked after by visitors from his church, and their relief met by the offerings in the poor's boxes at the church doors. For the time he succeeded wonderfully. Breaking up the parish into small districts, he got every household visited and known; the children were sent to school; the people were taught to help each other; non-attendants at church were drawn in to worship; and the relief expenditure, which when he undertook the parish had been £1,400 a year, in four years was reduced to £280. * * *

He chose out one of the worst districts in Edinburgh, the West-port, as it was called—a nest of narrow, squalid wynds and courts clustering about one main street, which was only rather more public in its wretchedness and vice. The district which he mapped out contained about four hundred families, some two thousand people in all, of whom half were either beggars or thieves, and not above a fourth connected with any church whatever. He divided this neighborhood into twenty districts, each containing about twenty families. Over each of these districts a visitor was appointed—some were men, some were women—whose duty it was to visit each family once a week. At their first going around, a slip of paper was left with each family explaining the object of visiting; and then, by leaving tracts, by conversation sometimes by reading the Bible or engaging in prayer, the visitors endeavored to become friends to the people, and to lead them to send their children to school and take an interest in religion. He laid especial stress on avoiding almsgiving as far as possible; and even when he opened a school in the midst of the district, he insisted that it should not be gratuitous. Every Saturday evening all the visitors met together—Dr. Chalmers meeting with them when his failing health permitted—to talk over their work, and to keep up the interest and spirit of it. Nothing could well be simpler than this work, and yet in the end it changed the whole character of the district, and won it from squalor, ignorance and vice, to decency, morality and Christianity. After a time it became a sort of missionary parish. On February 19, 1847, a little "West-port church" was opened for worship, and Dr. Chalmers administered the communion to one hundred and thirty-two communicants, of whom no fewer than one hundred were from this poor district. He wrote of that as "the most joyful event of his life." It was almost the last public event of his life, too. One Saturday night, only three months later, he was happily among his household, though in failing health. When the Sabbath morning came, they found him dead. He had passed quietly away in the night.—*From Brooke Herford's "Story of Religion in England."*

The long-expected map of Palestine, drawn in twenty-six sheets, on a scale of one inch to the mile, after the surveys of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, R. E, is now reported as complete and ready for publication. It has been photozincographed, under the superintendence of Colonel Cooke, R. E., the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, for the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The first issue will be to the two hundred and fifty holders of the special edition of the memoirs and map, as a first instalment of that work. It will afterwards be forwarded to the general subscribers of this fund, and will then be issued to the public. The survey of the country was accomplished between January, 1872, and September, 1877, since which time the maps have been laid down, the memoirs written, the observations calculated, the hills drawn, and the sheets lithographed. The whole of the work, excepting the coloring, has been executed by officers and men of the Royal Engineers.

Perhaps the biggest horse in the world is the "White Horse" of Berkshire, England. It is 170 *yards* long to the end of his tail. It is a figure cut in the side of a hill. A long way off it looks as though drawn in chalk lines, but the outlines are really deep ditches in the soil, and kept clean and free from the grass by the people, who take great pride in it. The ditches are six yards wide and two feet deep, the eye of the horse is four feet across, and the ear is fifteen yards long. It can be seen for sixteen miles. When the time comes to clear out the ditches, the people make a sort of picnic of it—play all sorts of rustic games, and have fine times. Who made the White Horse, or what for, is not known. It is very old.

The crown princess of Germany's contribution to the annual exhibition of the London institute of painters in water colors is entitled "Roma." The imperial artist passed the most of last winter in Italy, and painted this subject while at Rome.

Tom Thumb is growing tall and stout.

About Ambergris.

Ambergris is supposed to be a morbid secretion of the liver of sperm-cetti whale, found floating, or washed ashore, in Southern seas. It is a little lighter than water, and might be easily mistaken for a piece of the bark of a tree. On examination, however, it is found to be of a waxy nature, streaked with gray, yellow and black, and emitting a peculiar aromatic odor. It fuses at 140 to 150 degrees Fahr., and at a higher temperature gives out a white smoke, which condenses into a crystalline fatty matter.

It is found all sizes, from one pound up to twenty or thirty; but occasionally pieces are picked up, or found in whales, weighing one or two hundred pounds.

Ambergris has been known from an early period, some pharmacopœias prescribing it for fevers and nervous complaints. It is sometimes mingled with the incense burned in Roman Catholic churches and is also put in certain kinds of wine to improve the "bouquet."

The great use of ambergris is in the manufacture of perfumery. Not that its fragrance is either very powerful or pleasing; but it possesses the peculiar property of causing other ingredients to throw out their odors and make them more specific and durable.

In this respect it bears a resemblance to the use of morbants in dyeing, without which the colors would fail to become permanent. Hence all the best perfumes contain ambergris, which is one reason of their costliness; and hence, also, the fact that home-made cologne, for instance, smells only of alcohol.

The costliness of ambergris is owing, of course, to its comparative scarcity and the uncertainty attending its discovery. It is, therefore, held more valuable than gold, ranging in price from twelve to twenty or more dollars an ounce. Thus it is not a little singular that two of the most precious products of the sea are the result of disease—pearls and ambergris. The discovery of even a small piece of ambergris helps materially to increase the profits of the voyage.

It may not be generally known that the head-quarters of the world for ambergris is in Boston, one house having the monopoly of the business, and supplying the leading perfumers of Europe and America. Consequently, this establishment keeps a good supply always on hand, and there it was recently the writer's privilege to inspect a lump of the precious *disease*, which weighed 121 pounds and was valued at the round sum of $22,000.—*Youth's Companion.*

Dr. Holmes on Poetry to Order.

The Reading (Mass.) *News* says: Some time ago, Miss Annie Lawrence, one of the younger pupils of the High School, wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, stating that the Old South Literary Society was about to discuss his life and works, and asking if he could send a little poetical contribution for the occasion. The reply of the genial author is very characteristic, and we reproduce it:

BOSTON, February 13, 1880.

MY DEAR YOUNG LADY:—If you knew how many letters I have to write every day, you would say: "Poor, dear man, how tired he must be!" We that make rhymes are expected to turn them on as you turn on water through a faucet—whenever it is wanted. But writing poetry is like shooting ducks and geese—you may load up and paddle off, and watch all the morning, and never see a duck or goose, except yourself as reflected in the water.

So, my dear young lady, I will only say that I should like very much to please you and a great many other young friends—and old ones—by writing all sorts of odes, elegies, epics, epigrams, etc., but I have to content myself by disappointing you and them with a little scrap of a note like this sweetened with good-will and good wishes, and nothing else in the world to pay for postage stamps wasted on me. Believe me, very truly your friend,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

QUESTIONS FOR A WIFE.—Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is and ever will be your evil genius! It is the temper which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds on those unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdue him; and the good natured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own.

THE BILL OF FARE.—In the summer the most robust appetite is liable to fail, and needs tempting. If your meals lack the "spice" of variety they will be poorly seasoned indeed. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than to sit down day after day to the same bill of fare. There are houses where the mistress seems to have no inventive faculty, acquired or innate. Breakfast consists from Monday until Saturday of the same fried pork and potatoes, or sausages and cakes. Remnants of things come on again and again, growing small by degrees, till one grows tired of seeing the dish of apple-sauce or the saucer of prunes. All this can be remedied by a little planning. Manage for your own family as if you had guests, and vary the arrangements of your table and the articles of your diet. Health will be preserved thus, and dyspepsia averted.

A few days ago, as some laborers were making an excavation at Iwann a village on the Nidau, near the Lake of Bieune, they came on a magnificent lacustrine canoe, in an excellent state of preservation. The vessel, oak built, was 30 feet long, and two feet six inches wide. Dr. Goss, a local antiquary, purchased it from the owner of the land where it was found, and superintended its removal to the museum of Neuveville, whither it was transported without injury.

The richest woman in America is said to be Mrs. E. H. Green, of Bellows Falls, Vt., whose fortune is $13,000,000.

Detroit Currency.

Bonnets of a feather flock together.

The Yon-fright-us would be a good river for steamboats to run on.

A man who wants to keep cool and pass an agreeable summer should fling away his thermometer.

Nevada is the place for cowslips. One man has lost fourteen this year which slipped over a precipice.

A Main man has a way of selling cocoanuts filled with cognac instead of milk, and the way they do go off is a puzzle to the doctors.

Mlle. Nevada wants it distinctly understood that her name is pronounced "Ne-va-daw." If it wasn't it wouldn't rhyme with Arkansaw.

The "busy bee" is all a myth. No honey-bee labors over four hours per day, and the overplus of honey has to be guarded to prevent theft.

An Illinois woman who had her corset torn off by lightning says that the sensation was something like being tossed over a fence by a cow.

They are building a steam catamaran on the Hudson which is expected to run at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Wearers of plug hats will have to nail them on.

If you buy any old shells of the government, and if you think it necessary to break them up, why not put them into a baggage car and lable "Handle with care?"

The New Orleans *Picayune* has a job for the next two hundred years. It is trying to convince men that they should give up their seats in the street cars to homely women.

If the boat carrying the prize-fighters had been sunk in the lake by Canadian cannon, this nation could not have paid its debt of gratitude in anything less than a million years.

"Barnum passes poets into his show at half price," says an exchange. Don't you have your hair cut or wash yourself till after you've bought your ticket.—[Boston Post.

A man may get credit for wisdom by simply holding his tongue; but if he is to get trusted for groceries he must be prepared to do considerable talking.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Does anybody suppose that a shell which exploded at Fort McHenry the other day would have gone off if it had been surrounded by politicians instead of laboring men? Not by a bomb-shell!

A Poughkeepsie ex-soldier, according to a paper of that city, has been granted a pension because of "general debility." The disease is not common; this is the first case in Poughkeepsie.—[Kingston Firemen.

See how the New Haven *Register* encourages art: "There was a time when a neatly-colored lithograph with a small gilt frame was considered very pretty, but the present generation sighs for a pond lily painted on a shingle."

Can't blind the Boston *Post*. It says: "When Bret Hart developed a propensity to lecture, he was at once appointed a consul and sent 3,000 miles away. And yet some people maintain that our diplomatic service is of no use to us."

A Syracuse girl was scared by an electric ball, which rolled down the chimney into her room, nearly into fits; but she wouldn't scare worth a cent at the sight of a red-headed lover who chewed tobacco and smoked five-cent cigars.—[Buffalo Courier.

All Sorts.

Where was Edison when his lights went out?—[Salem Sunbeam.

The loafer is a labor-saving institution.—[Danielsonville Sentinel.

Can any one improve his condition by whining? If not, whine not.

Oleomargarine ought to be creamed.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The Frog Opera is a suitable one for leap year.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

When the slow eater calls for ketchup he means business.—[N. O. Picayune.

Sweating for one's daily bread is a pore way of getting it.—[Steubenville Herald.

Nothing is wholly bad. Even a dark lantern has its bright side.—[Salem Sunbeam.

The Yonkers *Statesman* presumes that air castles are built of sunbeams and hereafters.

The loafer and the Wall-street broker love to get a corner on the street.—[Boston Transcript.

"Vote as you are bought" is the motto of a large class of Americans.—[Philadelphia Curonicle.

"Circumstances alter cases," said the unsuccessful lawyer, "but my case don't alter my circumstances."

If any one asks credit of a photographer he is likely to get a negative answer.—[New Orleans Picayune.

George Eliot has always been considered an amiable woman, but she has become Cross at last.—[N. Y. Weekly Mail.

Two French Senators meet: "I have just come from the Senate. The sitting lasted three hours." "What passed?" "Three hours."

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, carries them over the dam—and don't you forget it.—[Wheeling Sunday Leader.

Woman is called man's better half, but she is not half at all. When she holds a domestic convention she enforces the two-thirds vote.—[New York Herald.

The puzzle blocks originated in Philadelphia, where the blocks of houses are so much alike that a man is puzzled to know when he gets home.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Statesmen are not afraid of counterfeit money.—[New Orleans Picayune. They pass bad bills for the reason that so few of them have common cents.—[Richmond Baton.

Iron has gone up so high that poor people cannot afford to have it in their blood now.—[Middletown Transcript. Iron, however, will always be found in veins.—[Richmond Baton.

When, after the funeral, the eager cousins and uncles meet to hear the will read and to learn how rich they are, and it is discovered that all the property is given to the church, the document becomes considered as a will o' the wisp.—[N. Y. Herald.

A saleswoman in a shop on Washington street, Boston, has an odd pet. It is a little mouse with a blue ribbon tied around its neck. The little animal is fastened by a fine chain to its owner's dress and plays about her shoulders, in and out her sleeves and neck, as pretty as you please.

England and Turkey.

The Queen's Speech, read at the opening of the British Parliament last week, proposes but few measures of legislation, but these are of real importance. They include a bill relative to burials, the renewal of the ballot act, and bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land against injury from the ground game; for determining on just principles the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland. The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland will not be renewed. As to the foreign policy of the government, the addres says its present and chief aim will be to promote, in concert with the other powers of Europe, "the early and complete fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions as are not yet settled in conformity with the provisions of the treaty."

In discussing this part of the address in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the appointment of Mr. Goschen as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Porte was specifically designed to clear up the misapprehensions entertained by Turkey as to the attitude and purpose of Great Britain touching the literal execution of the Berlin treaty. "The Government," Mr. Gladstone said, "viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to disabuse the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea that England was disposed to trespass upon their rights in Asia. All that the Government desired, he said, was to see obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction."

There can be no doubt that the purpose here announced will be vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Goschen has already had interviews on the subject with the premiers of France and Austria, and there is every reason to believe that Turkey will soon be summoned to give a categorical reply to the collective demands of representatives of the signatory powers. Among the measures which will probably be imposed on Turkey is the establishment of the International Administration Commission stipulated by the treaty. If Mr. Gladstone shall succeed in bringing the perfidious Turk to an honest performance of his obligations, or, failing in that shall array against him the conscience and power of civilized Europe, he will, in one act, render a service to the cause of good government greater than Beaconsfield, with all his pomp and pretense of statesman ship has ever, in a long lifetime, performed.—*Frank Leslie.*

The Married Flirt.

The married flirt is a queer sort of creature. One wonders of what stuff she is made, and still more at the meekness of her husband. He, good man, while providing the wherewithal for her conquests—her costumes, her jewels, her carriages—amiably stays at home while she accepts the escort of other gentlemen; or, more amiably still, sits in the corner while she leans upon their arms, stares into their eyes, lets them squeeze her hand and button her gloves and fasten flowers in her corsage.

Having made her own match long ago, and possessing a devoted husband who would only be too thankful to be made a little love to, she pushes herself in between "the beaux" and unmarried girls to whom "attentions" may properly be paid, and carries off their admirers. She does it by impudence, force of will, and loud-voiced and continual chatter, by gross flattery, and by the looks she ought not to give. She does it anyhow; for to have some man apparently making love to her is the one object of her foolish, wasted life.

The love that freezes by her neglected hearth is of no value to her; it is gone by, "nobody but her husband."

She is not ashamed of this state of things, but proud of it. She repeats the gallant speeches of her admirers; she boasts of "having another beau." Her great joy is to make a young wife jealous, or break the match between a pair of lovers. And she contrives, somehow, not to go quite far enough to lose her character and the entree to respectable houses. As for her home, it is a place to sleep in. As for her husband, he is simply her banker, and probably will be so until he dies.—M. K. D., in *New York Ledger.*

LIMA, PERU.—A correspondent traveling in Peru says that Lima now has about 150,000 inhabitants, and looks like a European city. It is lighted by gas, and it has water-works, street-cars, hacks and all the modern improvements. The stores, nearly all owned by foreigners, are, many of them, magnificent. But the greatest financial depression now exists. The currency is sufficiently inflated to suit the most extravagant Greenbacker. Although a silver-producing country, there is no silver. The metallic currency is nickel, the largest piece being a real, one-tenth of a dollar, and is about the size of our five-cent nickel coin. The medio; or half-real, one-twentieth of a dollar, is only one-third the size of their real. There are no silver dollars—no silver of any denomination. It has crawled away to hide. But they have plenty of paper money. The price of paper is exorbitantly high. Eggs are four reals—forty cents—apiece; beefsteak, eight reals—eighty cents—a pound; butter that comes over the mountains and is good, $1.50 a pound.—*Frank Leslie.*

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH JUPITER?—Many kind-hearted people will regret to know that there is something the matter with our old friend Jupiter. Jupe has been ailing for some time. He is now working his way towards the sun, which is very unfortunate for the massive planet at this season of the year. But the trouble is a spot that came on the surface of that planet about a year ago and will not "out." This spot has puzzled Jupiter's family physicians, and is now causing the gravest anxiety to his friends. This little spot is only 20,000 miles in diameter and is red in color. Early history neglects to state whether Jupiter ever had the measles or not. There is a strong probability that this may be the unfortunate planet's first experience with the disease. On account of its age and size it may go hard with our voluminous friend.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bread and Bread-Making.

A good liquid yeast is made as follows: Peel and slice six medium-sized potatoes, and boil them in two quarts of water with a handful of hops tied up in a bag. When the potatoes are soft, mash and strain; raise with a little good yeast. When light, add two tablespoonfuls of salt and one-half cup of sugar, and bottle it. This will keep good a month in summer, if placed on ice or in a cool cellar, and is better after it has been made a week.

For two loaves of bread and a pan of biscuits, proceed as follows: Take one quart of warm water in which is dissolved two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, one spoonful of white sugar, and half a cup of yeast. Stir in enough flour to make rather a stiff batter. Cover and set to rise over night. In the winter bread can be raised even in a cold room by setting the pan over a kettle of warm water or on a piece of warm soapstone.

In the morning, see to your bread the first thing. Do not neglect it if you wish it good. Stir in flour till it will knead without sticking to the board. Knead well and return to the pan for the second rising which will be soon. Then knead thoroughly—a good way is to cut it with your chopping knife—and put it in pans to rise. Have the pans about half full, and when a little more than even with the top, prick and put in the oven. Bake from half to three-quarters of an hour. Have the bread-box thoroughly cleansed and place the bread in it before it is quite cold, so that it may steam a little.

When you knead the last time, save out about a pint of the dough, to this add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, the same quantity of white sugar, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little cold water; put in flour till it can be kneaded, and set to rise. Then make into biscuits; cover with a cloth and set in a cool or warm place according to the weather. This should be done at least two hours before your tea-time.

Of course, biscuits can be made of the dough without the addition of more sugar and butter, but as nearly every one is fond of these short, sweet biscuits, and but few know how to make them, I have given these minute directions.

Some prefer kneading the bread at night to making a batter, but with this yeast the sponge will not sour even in the warmest weather, if made up the last thing at night and attended to the first thing in the morning. Sour yeast ought never to be used, but if this is unavoidable you will find it better to put the soda in it before mixing the batter than to add it in the morning.

The Montenegrins.

The Montenegrins, whose territory the insurgent Albanians threaten to invade, and to whom they have flatly refused to surrender the strip of territory ceded by the Berlin Congress, are very similar to the people now threatening them. Montenegro, called by the natives Tzenagora, is a small principality lying between the Turkish eyalets of Bosnia and Albania, and divided from the Adriatic by the narrow land known as the Circle of Cottaro, in Austrian Dalmatia. It includes some 1,700 square miles, is everywhere mountainous, and admits of little tillage, and that very primitive. It has no towns, the largest village having but 1,200 inhabitants. The settlements are chiefly composed of huts without chimneys, many of them more wretched than the mud hovels of the poorest Irish. The Montenegrins are slaves of the Servian race, are made up of clans, having many feuds, perpetuated by the hereditary obligation to avenge any wrong by blood. They engage in fishing and agriculture when there is no opportunity for pillage or fighting. Education of any sort is contemned, even many of the priests being unable to read or write. They belong to the non-united Greek church; their language is a very poor dialect of the Slavic, and they number some 200,000. Until 1851 the head of the Government was the *vladika*, or spiritual chief, who, in addition to his ecclesiastical authority, was lawgiver, judge, ruler, and military leader. Since then the vladika is restricted to his sacerdotal functions, and poetical responsibilities are put upon the hospodar. Attempts to civilize the Montenegrins have been unavailing. They are brave and belligerent, and as they are always equipped with yataghan, (a long dagger,) pistols and rifles, a force of 26,000 or 27,000 men can be raised at once and this number may be increased to 40,000 in emergency.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Duke of Hamilton's Frolic.

Speaking of the Duke of Hamilton, no man, for years past, has left a reputation for greater eccentricity at Oxford than his grace. The following anecdote, however, will prove that the frolics were none of them malicious, but merely the results of the hot blood of youth.

One evening the Duke went to Standen's and bought the best hat he could find. Ornamented with this brand new head-covering he lounged into a grocer's shop at St. Aldate's and quietly remarked to the astonished assistant:

"I want some treacle—about a big jug full, and I will take it with me."

The man, recognizing his customer and remembering the well-known eccentricity of the Duke, contented himself with asking, "Does your grace want it in a pitcher?"

"No," replied the Duke, carelessly, "I don't care to be seen walking about with a pitcher; put it in my hat!"

And with this he laid his new purchase on the counter.

The man gravely filled the Lincoln & Bennett with treacle, and when it was nearly brim full, the Duke told him to stop. "How much do I owe you?" inquired the Premier Duke of Scotland. The man mentioned the price; the Duke threw a £5 note on the table, and as the shopman was stooping over his drawer, looking for change, he clapped the hat, treacle and all, on the man's head, and left the shop with his boon companions, who all heartily enjoyed the the, and thought the man well paid for his discomfiture and temporary annoyance by the present of a new hat, only partially damaged, and a fiver. If the shopkeepers of Oxford are to-day as they were then, I think many would undergo a similar ordeal for the sake of a like reward.—*Whitehall Review.*

WHITE CAKE.—Whites of sixteen eggs, light pound of sifted flour, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, mix butter and flour together, beat very light, beat eggs to a stiff froth and stir the sugar in them, flavor to taste. Use cream of tartar and soda, or yeast powder, and bake two hours.

Story of Robin Adair.

The hero of "Robin Adair" was well known in the London fashionable circles of the last century by the sobriquet of the "Fortunate Irishman," but his parentage and exact date of his birth is unknown. He was brought up as a surgeon, but "his detection in an early *amour* drove him precipitately from Dublin," to push his fortunes in England. Scarcely had he crossed the channel when the chain of lucky events that ultimately led him to fame and fortune commenced. Near Holyhead, perceiving a carriage overturned he ran to render assistance. The sole occupant of the vehicle was a "lady of fashion, well known in polite circles," who received Mr. Adair's attentions with thanks, and, being slightly hurt and hearing that he was a surgeon, requested him to travel with her in her carriage to London. On their arrival in the metropolis, she presented him with a fee of one hundred guineas, and gave him a general invitation to her house.

In after life Adair used to say it was not so much the amount of the fee, but the time it was given, that was of service to him, as he was then almost destitute. But the invitation to her house was a still greater service, for there he met the person who decided his fate in life. This was Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle and Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of the first Duke of Richmond. Forgetting her high lineage, Lady Caroline, at first sight of the Irish surgeon, fell desperately in love with him; and her emotions were so sudden and violent as to attract the general attention of the company. Adair, seeing his advantage, lost no time in pursuing it; while the Albemarle and Richmond families were dismayed at the prospects of such a terrible *mesalliance*. Every means was tried to induce the lady to alter her mind, but without effect.

Adair's biographer says that "amusements," a long journey, an advantageous offer, and other common modes of shaking off what was considered by the family an improper match, were first tried, but in vain. The health of Lady Caroline was evidently impaired, and the family at last confessed, with a good sense that reflects honor on their understanding as well as their hearts, that it was impossible to prevent, but never to dissolve, an attachment; and that marriage was the honorable and, indeed, the only alternative that could secure her happiness and life. When Lady Caroline was taken by her friends from London to Bath, that she might be separated from her lover, she wrote, it is said, the song of "Robin Adair," and set it to a plaintive Irish tune that she had heard him sing.

Such is the story of this popular song.

An Electric Railroad.

And now it is an electric railroad that Edison is working at. If that versatile inventor were to stick to one thing for a few weeks, there would be less complaints about his fooling the public and playing into the hands of operators in wall street. But this electric railroad is intended, it is said, for localities that cannot afford even a narrow-gauge road. The rails are to be charged with electricity, and the express trains are to run at twenty miles an hour, and the freights at twelve miles. The road will run over the roughest ground, at a cost of not over $5,000 a mile. The cars are to be as light as street cars, and there are to be stations every ten miles to supply the track with electricity. Each train will carry thirty tons of freight and from 200 to 300 passengers. This is what the electric road is to do—on paper. The trial trip on Edison's half-mile railroad at Menlo Park the other day was not such as to induce capitalists to invest their scanty earnings in it. The track took several hundred dollars' worth of electricty to charge it, which was charging pretty steeply, and even then the motor moved at about the speed of a lazy wheelbarrow. Mr. Edison had better go back to his electric light.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A DESCENDANT OF SHAKESPEARE.—Speaking of some Shakesperean relics now being exhibited in Middleton, the *Press* of that place says: Until this exhibition drew out the fact, it was not known that this villiage held a lineal decendant of the great poet. Mrs. Mary A. Bakewell, a widow residing on North street, contributes several interesting relics which have been handed down to her, through her family, from the poet himself, and from his wife and mother. One relic is a heavy silver snuff box, which the record says was presented to William Shakespeare by a friend during his theatrical career in London, about the year 1600. It came down in regular descent to James Shakespeare, the fifth generation from the poet, and from him to his daughter Mary, wife of Tnomas Vernon, and remained in her custody until her death, and with her children in England until 1862, when it was sent with a bag to the United States, to Mrs. M. A. Bakewell by the hands of her husband when returning from a visit to England.

SHREWD IN BUSINESS.—The Russian is an excellent business man. He is so incredulous of other men's honesty that he mostly keeps his own hidden like a precious coin, only to be exchanged for a full equivalent. He haggles a good deal over his bargains, not with screams, like a Greek, nor with disdainful shrugs, like a Turk, but with fawning and persuasive banter. There is no such thing as buying a pile of skins at sight and trust at fairs; every skin must be overhauled, and if the slightest flaw be apparent it must be exchanged for a better one. This system applied to other goods besides skins makes business a little slow, and explains the fact that not much money changes hands, though there is much fussing in the booths.

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows. Of these obscure heroes, philosophers and martyrs, the greater part will never be known till that hour when many that were great shall be small, and the small great; but of others the world's knowledge may be said to sleep, their lives and characters lay hidden from nations in the annals that record them.—CHARLES READE.

THAT'S THE BOOK.—"The book to read," says Dr. McCosh, "is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think." A bank book, for instance.

A Mathematical Mystery.

Every man who has intrusted to a woman the work of manufacturing a shirt has had painful experience of her inability to comprehend the importance of accurate measurement. Mr. Smith, for example, permits Mrs. Smith to make a new shirt, to be modeled precisely after an old one, which measures, say, fifteen inches around the neck. When the new garment is completed, Mr. Smith finds that it chokes him, and he calls his wife's attention to the fact. She declares that it measures precisely the same as the model, and appealing to a tape-measure in proof of the assertion, finds that the new shirt measures only thirteen inches around the neck. In these circumstances a male shirtmaker would confess that he had made a mistake. Not so Mrs. Smith. She exclaims, with every appearance of triumph, "There; what did I tell you! One is almost exactly the same size as the other. There isn't two inches difference between them." Nothing could more forcibly illustrate woman's total incapacity to grasp the importance of accurate measurements. A being who believes that a thirteen-inch band will fit a fifteen-inch neck with as much accuracy as if the band were two inches longer, is born without any sense of the value of linear measure. As a rule, women decline to recognize the authority of yard-stick, measuring-tapes, and other standards, and place a pathetic faith in their personal fingers and thumbs. They have constructed for their own use certain tables which pretend that the upper joint of the thumb is exactly an inch in length, and that the width of three fingers is an inch and a half. These are the only measures which they will use when seeking to ascertain the length of a piece of piping-cord or the width of a skirt-breadth. It is needless to say that they are thus led into constant error. The female fingers and thumbs are not constant quantities, so far as their length and breadth are concerned, and to make them standards of measurement is as absurd as it would be to assume that the human foot is always twelve inches in length, whether it be the New York or the Chicago foot. What is very odd is the fact that in the department of cookery women make an elaborate pretense of their regard for careful measurement. They have rules for finding the exact quantity of each article that enters into the composition of any particular dish. For instance, their cooking liturgies prescribe that in making cake one must take a cup of flour, six cups of butter, two dozen eggs, three cups of salt, a teaspoonful of indigo, a tablespoonful of starch, and three cups of molasses. But do they ever follow this rule? It is notorious that they pay no attention to it. When a woman undertakes to make cake she takes what she calls "enough" flour, and to this she adds "a little" indigo, starch, and salt, and stirs into it about as much butter and molasses "as is needed." Of course, the result is always unforseen. It may turn out that the compound thus made is cake, and it may prove to be rice pudding. The woman herself has not the least idea what it will be. With the printed rule for cake manufacture lying before her, one would suppose that it would be impossible for her to produce anything but cake, but in actual practice she utterly scouts the rule, and makes her mysterious compound by the light of nature, and humbly trusts that it will not come out of the oven as sausage or boiled ham.—*New York Times.*

Progress in Telephones.

The *Scientific American* describes some experiments it has been making with telephones. One of these was to place two of the well-known Blake transmitters near Mr. Beecher's desk in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Connecting wires ramified from this point in all directions as far as Yonkers and Elizabeth, and a large number of telephones were placed in circuit. On the second trial the result was srtikingly successful. From the opening note of the organ prelude to the last word of the preacher's voice at the close of the service, everything was delivered to the ears of the listening telephoners in the most perfect manner, the tones that came over the wires being so full, round, clear and distinct, it almost seemed to the hearers in New York, Yonkers and Elizabeth, as if they were stationed within the church itself, directly in front of the speaker. The delivery of music was equally perfect, every note of the organ and of the individuals of the choir being fully brought out.

"In consequence of the successful result of these experiments," says the *Scientific American*, "several new improvements have been suggested for trial, and there seems to be every probability that in a short time some new and very effective instruments will be in use, by which all who desire may carry the sounds of the church service into their dwellings and may also enjoy the best lectures, musical and other entertainments with the utmost satisfaction in their homes." Heretofore, in listening to the telephone, it has required effort and strain of the ear on the part of the listener. But this experiment shows that all sounds may be delivered in full and easy tones, readily heard, with all the natural characteristics, modulations and inflections of the human voice.

Colonel Higginson, taking up the cudgels for women on the score of economy, says: "I have known men at Newport who had made or inherited large fortunes, but who absolutely kept no account of personal expenses whatever; but their wives kept house, superintended their children and a dozen servants, inspected and paid every bill, and were withal expected to have dinner company every day, always to be ready for unexpected guests, and always to be serene, unruffled, and exquisitely dressed. Their husbands had nothing to do with ordering any part of the establishment except the wine-cellar and the stables; and could lounge away a whole day at the club, if they wished, declaiming against the extravagance of women."

The water in which the Prince of Wales washed his hands while on a visit to this country in 1860 is said to have been bottled and sold by some of the Canadian hotel-keepers to loyal worshipers of royalty. In California, one of the popular souvenirs of Grant's visit is the photograph of a half-burned cigar. In the words of the philosopher, "There's a mighty sight of human nature about all of us."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jay Gould, twenty years ago, ran a tannery in the Pennsylvania woods.

The German Crown Prince.

As a hard-working, painstaking officer the prince has no superior; and it was exemplified about five years ago, when the chancellor decreed that all officers in the Prussian army ought to learn Russian; and, hard as it is for a middle-aged man to acquire a new language, and such a difficult one, the prince applied himself to the task, and learned it. Yet his imperial highness is not generally accredited with literary tastes; and hunting, as conducted at German courts, cannot be exciting to a man who has served throughout such campaigns as those with Austria and France. He was formerly not unknown at the gaming-tables in Hamburg and Baden, and was generally fortunate at play; but since those establishments have been banished altogether from Germany, he has not even had that resource. Perhaps he finds the entertainment of the royal visitors to Berlin, with the stiff etiquette still preserved at the court, somewhat irksome and monotonous, as it is reported that he is already tired of a ten years' peace. When the shah paid his first visit to Berlin, and severely tried the patience of his hosts, the prince at last made his escape to Babelsberg, but was pursued unceremoniously by his wearisome guest, who, it was said, found him sitting out in the garden by the side of his wife, smoking a short pipe, and without his coat. The shah's visit was followed by one from the late King Victor Emanuel, who was almost as unappreciative as the semi-barbarous potentate of the monuments of Prussia's greatness and of the souvenirs of her philosopher-king. In fact, it was even stated that when the Italian monarch, whose education had been much neglected, was asked if he should like to drive to Potsdam, it was found that he had never even heard of Frederick the Great, and the only sight he wished to see in Berlin was the zoological gardens. Thither the prince accompanied him in a glass state-carriage, with the windows down, and almost invisible to the outer world through the thick clouds of smoke from their cigars. It may be supposed that they did not find each other's company very congenial, as Victor Emanuel abruptly cut his visit a day shorter than had been arranged, for no other reason but his own pleasure, and declined to taste a morsel of the sumptuous repast placed before him on every occasion when he dined with the German imperial family; but, having brought his Italian cooks to Berlin, he ate the soups and ragouts in private, which they prepared in his own apartments. No wonder if the prince grew tired of such visitors.

Prince Frederick William is a well-proportioned man of 5 feet 10, his most striking feature being his thick whiskers, beard and hair, and he looks particularly well in the light-blue uniform of the Prussian Imperial Guard. His eldest son, a very amiable-looking young man, in appearance takes after his mother's family; while the next brother, Prince Henry, resembles their father, and is reported to be of a more volatile, wayward disposition than his elder, who was a diligent student at college and is now an excellent officer. Besides the young princess of Saxe-Meinengen, the prince has three daughters—Victoria, Sophie and Margaret. But the most prominent member of the family will always be the imperial princess, our princess royal, whose influence over her husband is well known, and who has closely superintended the education of her children to an extent for which she could have hardly had the time if she had already occupied a share of the throne. Loyalty is not a characteristic of the people of Berlin; and Englishmen who are accustomed to see crowds wait patiently for hours to catch a glimpse of even one of the younger members of the royal family are surprised at the little outward respect which the Germans show for their fine old emperor or for his gallant son, who is good temper personified, and has a pleasing bow or military salute for everybody. Even the children of the imperial prince have been hissed in a part of Berlin which they had never visited before, merely on account of their royal parentage. Yet there is hardly a German who has not a good word for the princess, owing to the admirable manner in which she fulfills her duties as a mother and a wife; and their praise would probably be warmer still were it not for a lurking fear, often expressed, that some day she might lead her husband into war for the benefit of Great Britain rather than of Germany; for German middle class, feeling the weight of taxation and the conscription, have as great a horror of war as Mr. Bright himself. Her economy, as setting a good example to the upper class, is also highly spoken of; but it must be admitted that the Prussian royal family has seldom failed in that respect, and the present emperor, brought up as he was in adversity, is a notable proof of it. His son's more lavish disposition used to be regarded as very contrary to the traditions of his house; yet his income is less than that of the youngest English prince, and he has never been known to exceed it.—*London World.*

At a recent scientific meeting held at the New York Medical University, a paper was read upon a new method of treating cancer. The discovery consists in applying to the surface of the sore the chlorate of chromium, a new salt of this rare metal, incorporated into stramonium ointment. This preparation in a few hours converts the tumor into a perfect carbon and it crumbles away. Specimens of cancer carbonized were inspected by a number of physicians which had the appearance of charcoal and were easily pulverized between the fingers. The remedy causes little or no pain and is not poisonous.

Alexander Dumas is by birth a Roman Catholic, while his wife, a Russian lady, belongs to the Greek Church. Dumas has not allowed his children to be baptized in either community, determining that each of them upon coming of age should enjoy free choice between the two confessions. Mlle. Colette, the eldest daughter, is about to marry a Hebrew, and has not joined either church, dispensing with any religious ceremony, and intending to have merely a civil marriage before the mayor.

A little girl in Brookline was saying her prayers the other evening, closing up with "God bless papa and mamma, little sister and everybody, and keep us from harm this night, Amen." The "little sister, a bright-eyed puss of five years, quietly remarked, "If you'd said 'everybody' to begin with you needn't have made such a long prayer."

Weddings in London.

The invitations for a wedding are more frequently issued in printed notes than on cards. They are issued from ten days to a fortnight before the ceremony, and usually run as follows: "Sir John and Lady Green request the honor of Lord and Lady M.'s presence at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Thursday, March 18th, at eleven o'clock, and afterward at 120 Grosvenor Gardens." Sometimes the hour of the breakfast is specified. When such is the case it implies that the guests are not expected to drive straight to the house from the church, but to present themselves about twenty minutes before the hour named. It is, of course, obligatory that an invitation to a wedding should be answered at once, as people naturally wish to know the number of guests they may expect.

The guests all assemble at the church and there await the bride, the bridemaids waiting in the porch, and falling into their places behind her. The bride arrives in the carriage with her mother, and her father receives her at the door, gives her his right arm, and leads her up to the altar—or, in the case of a choral or High Church wedding, to the center of the church, where the first part of the service is performed, and where the bridegroom, attended by his best man, awaits her. The bride's eldest brother, or some other near relative should also be in waiting at the door to escort her mother.

The number of bridemaids varies according to taste; the bride chooses what costume they shall wear, generally indicating where it is to be procured, so as to insure uniformity, but she does not present them with their dresses, gloves, or any other part of their equipment. The bridegroom provides the bride and bridemaids with their bouquets, which are sent to them in the morning. He also presents each bridemaid with a souvenir, such as a locket, porte bonheur ring, brooch, or fan. These are sent to them the day before and are worn at the wedding. The bridegroom is attended by one friend as best man, whose duty it is to hold his hat and gloves, pay the fees, see that the carriage is ready, and in short take all trouble off his hands.

Some care should be taken in properly matching the bridemaids as to height, and they should clearly understand beforehand in what order they are to follow the bride up the church. When the procession stops, they spread out behind her in a semi-circle; the head bridemaid—her sister if she has one, if not the bridegroom's sister or some near relative—takes her bouquet and gloves. The father or other relative who gives the bride away stands on her left hand, and at the inquiry, "Who gives this woman to be married to this man?" he places her right hand in that of the clergyman. It is, of course, the nearest relatives who stand close round the bridal party; it would be very bad taste for mere acquaintances to usurp their places.

As soon as the ceremony is concluded, the newly married couple, with the clergy and the nearest relatives, adjourn to the vestry to sign the registrar, the bride signing in her maiden name, and it is there that the bride and bridegroom receive the congratulations of the nearest relatives. If favors are given, they are distributed, generally by the bridemaids, while the wedding party is in the vestry. They are more usually given than not, but still there is nothing remarkable in their being omitted. Ladies' favors are generally a spray of jessamine or myrtle, with silver leaves and white satin ribbon; the gentleman's, a spray of oak leaves and acorns, with silver and green leaves, without ribbon. The bridemaids' favors are generally slightly more ornamental, and often have a spray of forget-me-nots. It is the duty of the best man to see that the carriage is at the door, and to inform the bridegroom; the newly married pair then walk arm-in-arm down the church, followed by the bridemaids, in the same order as before, and drive off first. It does not matter in what order the rest of the party follow them.

When the wedding is in the afternoon, the guests go straight to the house, and the refreshments provided are such as are given at a large afternoon reception, with the addition, of course, of the wedding cake. When the wedding is in the evening, all the guests attend in evening dress, and after the ceremony drive straight to the house, where there is either an evening party and a sitting-down supper, or a dance and an ordinary ball supper, a wedding cake being, of course, essential in both cases. On reaching the house the bride throws up her veil, and receives the congratulations of her friends and acquaintances. In the interval between the return from church and the breakfast the inspection of the wedding presents gives employment to the guests. They are displayed on tables in the drawing room, with the names of the donors written legibly on cards beside them. Some care is requisite to arrange them properly; they should not be too crowded, and they should be classified—jewelry on one table, plate on another, china on a third, and so on. It is very usual to have an afternoon party two days before the wedding to exhibit the presents; and to this many are invited who are not asked to the ceremony itself; the trousseau, too, is then generally exhibited. This party is not necessary, but very frequent. It may be observed that groomsmen are not usual in good society, the bridegroom being attended by one friend, the best man.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

SCARCITY OF PAPER.—Owing to various known and unknown causes, the price of paper has been advanced heavily all over the country. If the price is maintained the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily and weekly papers have already increased their subscription price. The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

The daily receipt of dead letters in the Washington department for the past year has averaged 13,000.

George Eliot.

The conversation between the writer and Miss Field was of a rambling character, and turned from one subject to another, as such impromptu conversations usually do. Referring to George Eliot, with whom Miss Field is very intimately acquainted, the remark was very incautiously made that that writer was accused of dabbling too much in science in her latter works; also, that she was charged with collecting her characters from other books instead of creating them.

"What bosh!" was the indignant exclamation. With her eyes fixed upon one spot in the floor, Miss Field continued with evident effort, as if she was solving some mathematical problem: "It's always the way with the world. If we do anything well we are accused of having stolen it; if we do anything silly it is ours. George Eliot is a great writer, and though her earlier works were better than her later ones, she has labored as hard to produce the latter as the former. In her later writings there is less spontaneity; they are more labored, and it must be acknowledged she has introduced most too much science into them. Science and fiction can never go hand in hand, except the former be used as a necessary adjunct of the latter."

"How old would you take George Eliot to be?"

"I should say about sixty, but her's is a face that never grows old. Genius never grows old either. George Eliot's hair is not gray, nor is her face wrinkled. Her hair is of a sandy color and her eyes are blue."

"She has no children?"

"No."

"Is she a domestic woman?"

"She spends nearly all her time at home and is dearly devoted to her little villa at 22 North Bank, but she is not domestic as the word is understood in America. Here it signifies a fondness for home, as connected with domestic pursuits, but in England it is not that way. Most of the housework is done by servants, and the mistress rarely ever troubles herself about it."

"Has she an interesting face?"

"Yes, and she looks like a horse."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, have you never noticed how some people look like animals whose dispositions their's resemble? For instance, Charles Dickens, with whom I was very intimate, resembled a dog."

"Because he was faithful, or because he was next to the noblest work of God?"

"Not that. He was faithful to his works for the matter of that, but he actually resembled a dog. What kind of a dog shall I say? Well, a mastiff. He was stroug, and, at the same time, he was gentle. George Eliot resembles a horse, in that she has high cheekbones; and when one looks on her they are struck with the fact that her capacity for work is almost unlimited."

"Is she very tall?"

"No. She is about five feet three inches high. She is very affable, a brilliant conversationalist, and lives in a beautiful villa in North Bank, London. Every Sunday afternoon she receives her friends, among whom rank the most prominent literati and artistic people of the town. Her disposition is very lovable, and she is much liked."

"Has she a systematized method of working—that is to say, does she allow herself certain hours to work, or is the most of it accomplished by inspiration?"

"Young man," said Miss Field, with some asperity, "those who write for their bread are always systematic. It is a wrong idea that people have that composition comes by inspiration—unbidden, as it were—and the sooner you put the belief out of your head that people spring out of bed at midnight and do their writing, the better it will be for your business."

"George Eliot was never married to Lewes, was she?"

"It was none of my business, and I never asked. Frankly, I don't know."

"Did you know Lewes?"

"Yes. George H. Lewes was one of the ugliest men I ever saw, and one of the most brilliant."

"Is George Eliot fond of public display?"

"Heavens, no! She is the most retiring and bashful woman I ever saw. She is generally abstracted; always thinking, and her voice is no louder than a whisper."

"She would not lecture, you think?"

"It would be a physical impossibility. Besides she has an independent fortune, now."

"Did you ever meet George Sand?"

"No."

"What do you think of her works?"

"They are decidedly French. She created her plots to suit her characters, instead of creating her characters to suit her plots."

"I believe," said Miss Field, at another time during the evening, "in predestination. Our actions are controlled, and our course is shaped, by God. George Eliot was destined to be a great woman, but it is not through herself alone."—*Interview in Baltimore Gazette.*

AN EXTINCT FAMILY.—It is a curious fact that there are no known descendants of Christopher Columbus left on earth. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to distinction as an admiral, and the other, Fernando, as a scholar. Fernando was a great traveler. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and almost every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing twenty thousand volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is so to this day. From books in this collection, the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears upon the tablet which marks the site of his tomb: "What does it profit me to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the new world discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of the tranquil Guadalquiver and preferred my simple tastes rather than riches; or that I have assembled round thee divinities from the source of Castalia and offered to thee the riches gathered by Ptolemy; if, passing in silence over this stone, thou should'st fail to address a single salutation to my father's memory, or to myself a slight remembrance?"

Mr. Maclear claimed that the artificial diamonds made by him were the result of thirteen years' investigation.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on Hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Pockman's Stables,
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C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET.
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

Spring and Summer
TRADE,
1879, 1880,
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
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Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,

HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
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REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
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SACRAMENTO.
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First-Class Work a Specialty.
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WE'VE GOT IT!
13, 14, 15!
—OR—
A Hundred Different Styles
—OF—
Any Kind of Goods
To be found in any store in Yolo County.
COME, LOOK AT THEM!
YOU WILL BELIEVE IT.
A. HAINES,
Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco, I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
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$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
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AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
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Fashionable Millinery!
MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Have just received their.
Spring and Summer Stock
Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of
MILLLINERY GOODS!
And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also,
Agents for the Celebrated
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
mh25w

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, June 17th, 1880.

REPUBLICAN CHICANERY.

If anything further were needed to show the inconsistencies and want of principle, the perfect recklessness of the Republican party, it is in their indorsing Hayes' Administration in one breath, in the next adopting a clap-trap plank in their platform damning Chinese immigration with faint praise, while their party supported Mr. Hayes' veto of the Chinese restriction bill. And then, while applauding Hayes for his civil service reform, coolly nominating for the second office on their ticket *the very man whom Hayes removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York for his maladministration of the duties of his office!* And then, too, while attempting to hoodwink the people of this coast with the clamor that the Republicans are adverse to the further influx of the Chinese, they put forth a candidate for President who in Congress finessed against the adoption of the Fifteen-Passenger Act, and would not vote for its passage over the veto of the President. And now the party are rejoicing over the defeat of Blaine, claimed as an anti-Chinese advocate, and at the selection of a pro-Chinese candidate for the Presidency. What consistency! Do they suppose they can hoodwink the people of this coast with such dishonest chicanery? We shall see. While one faction of the Republicans are rejoicing over the defeat of Grant, and another over the slaughter of Blaine, and still another over the downfall of both, the Democracy will soon be able to rejoice over the overthrow of all the factions of that corrupt party. So mote it be.

THE GLORY DEPARTED.

In speaking of the platform adopted by the Radicals at the Chicago Convention, the *Bee* candidly announces its opinion that "the makers of that platform *feared* to talk plainly and squarely to the people." This is an admission that will find an echo in the breast of every intelligent man in the Union, whether he is candid enough to acknowledge it or not. The fact is the Convention fully appreciated the fact that the Republican cause has become so weak and tottering since its main props, the standing army of Deputy Marshals, and their tattered ensign, the bloody shirt, have been voted and laughed out of existence, that they had no heart to try to do anything towards bracing up their cause after the defeat of Grant and Blaine became manifest. Alas, where is the ring and tone of the once grand old Union Republican party! Where are the giants who for so many years wielded a power among the masses which never before was known in the United States? They wielded their vast influence for private and personal ends, entirely ignoring the welfare of the community at large, and now may truthfully be denominated a party of brawling politicians and nothing more. Alas! poor Garfield. That so brave a soldier and so able a statesman as you should have been chosen as the lamb to be led to the sacrifice. Afraid! The leaders of the great God and Morality party afraid to put an outspoken, aggressive clause in their declaration of principles.

HOW IS THIS?

A New York telegram states that on the morning of the 10th "General Grant quietly slipped into the Palmer House. * * * In half an hour he stepped out in the same unostentatious manner, and the faces of Cameron, Logan and Storrs were visible as the Lieutenants with whom he had been in conference. * * * After Grant had hurried off to the Milwaukee train, both Cameron and Logan said publicly that Grant would be nominated without opposition in 1884." What is the conclusion to be drawn from this? It has already been noticed that Grant, the most prominent candidate before the Chicago Convention (getting all along over 300 votes to Garfield's one and two) did not, like the other prominent candidates, congratulate the "dark horse" upon his nomination. May it not mean that the defeated Grant wing will, in turn, try to bring about the defeat of Garfield, and thus so disgust the Republicans with giving a Democratic Administration to the country, that by the year 1884 they will be made to believe that Grant would have been elected, and this effected, his nomination will be secured at that time. If it doesn't mean that, what does it mean?

From the speech of Attorney General Hart, last Saturday night, we can only come to one opinion regarding the course the Republican leaders of this coast propose to adopt in the campaign this fall. Mr. Hart threw aside all pretense at a defense of Garfield on his Chinese record, and boldly asserted that the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty relating to Chinese immigration to this country were correct, and under no consideration should be repealed or abrogated. If this is to be the course pursued by Republican speakers, and if they intend to put on a bold front and fight it out on this line all Summer and Fall we are happy to be so early made aware of the fact, as it will supersede the necessity of a vigorous campaign on the part of the Democrats on this Coast. Why, one of the speakers on that occasion stated that it was no use denying the fact that over two-thirds of the Republican party were in favor of Chinese cheap labor! There is candor for you, to say the least of it.

FRAUD and corruption being the order of the day, we give, out of hundreds, one of the grosest abuses of this Radical administration that has come to light recently. The law laid down by Congress for the guidance of our military chieftains says that no officer shall be detached from his company, regiment or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps. We take, for instance, Colonel Fred. D. Grant (son of the illustrious third-term candidate), First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, who has been absent from his regiment, with which he really never served, since 1873. He is acting Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to Sheridan, and has drawn $16,531 10 of extra pay. No wonder that our Democratic Congressmen rebelled against this extravagant outlay required to keep up these feather-bed knights.

A REPUBLICAN'S REASONS FOR LEAVING THE PARTY.

GRAFTON CAL., June 12th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I have been a Republican for twenty years and have always voted the ticket put up by the party managers. I think I have voted that way long enough, and with your permission I will give my reasons for dropping out of the ranks.

I think that the grand old Republican party is now in the hands of a class of men who care nothing for the country or the people. Their only object is to get their own members in office and make money.

There are good honest men in the Republican party who desire the good of the whole country, but I believe they are powerless and cannot contend with the rapacious plunderers, who are thoroughly organized; and an honest, fearless Republican paper receives no benefits from those who are crushing the last vestige of freedom out of the people of our country.

We see how in the Chicago Convention they fought against any measures calculated to do away with Chinese importation. They did nothing that would lead us to believe that they would hereafter legislate so as to put a stop to the accumulation of vast tracts of lands by private individuals, and corporations. They did put in a clause against any further land grants to corporations, but as these companies have already been given about all the cultivateable land of the country, that clause is a species of "sop" that won't be swallowed by many of us.

General Garfield and General Authur may be worthy, honest men, but the question is, will the men who surround them allow them to do as they may wish to? I think there should be a change. We are tired of the cry about the "oppressed negro." I don't doubt but what he is oppressed, but not a bit more than are thousands of poor white men and women in this Coast, and all over the United States.

Take the Tulare county troubles; the men who deliberately robbed the Government of millions of acres of land, and who went one hundred miles outside of their original land grant in order to swoop down on the homes of a few hard working men and women, (who endured years of labor, in which they suffered every discomfort and deprivation,) and gobbled up their land. They did this, and found ready paid votes in Washington to confirm the steal, and corrupt judges here to decide against the settlers. Then, while a case is still pending in the Supreme Court, this mighty corporation, which is more powerful than the Government itself, invokes the aid of the U. S. Marshal to put out and drive off these men—men who are American freemen, whose only crime was that they would not give up the homes they had made in a former desert; and now five or six of these men have been shot down in cold blood by hired assassins of the Railroad Company, and the whole power of the Government is invoked in order to drive the remainder of the settlers away. The head of this corporation, and all others connected with it as owners and managers, are Republicans. They have by trickery and the connivance of the Secretary of the Treasury defrauded the Government out of the first mortgage bonds, and will eventually escape paying the Government for the millions advanced.

Bee, the Chinese Consul, has more power than all the laborers on the coast. He, with a few fanatic ministers and a few hundred traders in China, will continue to bring the Asiatic hordes here in spite of the protest of the starving laborers here.

Henry Ward Beecher, the chief muck-a-muck and Grand High Priest among women, says that the Chinese shall come, and that an American laborer who cannot compete with them, has no right to live in the country. He is a Republican.

Then who believes that Frank Pixley is any friend to the poor? Only a short time ago, in an issue of his *Argonaut*, he said to the poor men who could not obtain work—"Go to the mountains and live on *bugs* and *acorns*, as the Digger Indians do." Pixley is a Republican, and I have no doubt but that some of the men he so despises because they have no money and are not "aristocratic," come from ancestors who fought for this country, while Pixley's ancestors were hunting "old rags, sacks and bottles" in the alleys and rubbish heaps of European cities, and others fought to save the Union while Pixley and his kind were safe at home making the money the possession of which now makes them part of the "*intellect and wealth of the country, who are not to be dictated to by a poverty stricken rabble.*"

But enough of this. Such men now order us into line and want our votes. I was for four years a Union soldier; I learned to obey orders. I have long followed the orders of our leaders, and would again if I could believe they were worthy men, or intended any good for the whole country. But now I believe it best to vote independently. I hope the Democrats at Cincinnati will nominate a good man and will adopt such a platform as will show that they intend crushing out monopolies and helping the working men and women of our land. Immigration should be checked until our own workers have places, and the Chinese kept out altogether. The big harvest in this State will give employment to all hands for a few months, but when it is over, then again comes seven or eight months of idleness—that is, idleness for whites—but John Chinaman will be busy. They claim good times all over the country, but we know better. There are three men and women idle and hungry for one at work and well fed. The rich get richer, and the poor poorer.

But a short time ago some man introduced a bill in Congress to keep settlers on public lands. Every paper in the country owned by the monopolists and oppressors of the people hooted and laughed at the effrontry of the man. Yet is it not for the good of our country to help men with families locate on the public lands? and would not the government, besides being paid back the money so advanced be richer by millions in the improved lands, in the increased trade and sale of goods, and in the hundreds of men who would be employed? The only persons who oppose the government helping its own people in this way are those who hold millions of acres of land, of which the people have been robbed, and who have been given hundreds of millions of dollars of the public money, which they are moving heaven and earth to get out of paying.

Something has got to be done to release the people from the terrible situation they are now in, or our free institutions will prove a failure and anarchy reign supreme in the country. I don't believe we have anything to hope for from the men who run the Republican party. I hope after the Cincinnati Convention we can see light and hope. If we can, I shall work and vote for the nominee.

Respectfully yours,

INDEPENDENT.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

National Convention of the Greenback-Labor Party.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The National Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party met at 12.30 this afternoon. F. P. Dewes of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Committee, called the assemblage to order.

Rev. Dr. Ingalls of Des Moines offered a prayer, in the course of which he said the aristocratic preachers of the country had agreed to offer prayers for the Republican and Democratic Conventions on May 31st last and that now the Greenbackers, whom they had ignored, came to the throne of grace on their own hook. This was greeted with loud cheers, and subsequent portions of his petition called for applause and loud cries of amen.

Chairman Dewes alluded to Garfield, Blaine and Grant in terms of the greatest disapproval.

The galleries were nearly empty, but the body of the delegates' seats was fairly filled. The Secretary stated that 650 delegates were present, representing every State in the Union.

The request of the Denis Kearney wing of the party for admission was referred to a committee for favorable consideration.

Kearney, answering loud calls, made a characteristic speech. He denounced Garfield's record on the Chinese question, and declared that the Pacific Coast would defeat him.

A strong anti-Chinese resolution was introduced, and no committee being ready to report, the Convention adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Upon reassembling this morning the Committee on Credentials reported 617 of the regular delegates entitled to seats, and 224 others, including the Farwell Hall delegates.

A minority report was made excluding the latter delegates.

In the afternoon the confusion was so great that several Sergeants-at-Arms were appointed, with Dennis Kearney at their head, to help preserve order, which they managed to do at the risk of breaking up the Convention.

Finally a permanent organization was effected by the selection of R. S. Trevillich of Michigan as permanent Chairman.

In the late afternoon session the Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Rules, after voting down by a large majority a proposition to make a two-thirds vote of the Convention necessary to the selection of a Presidential candidate.

The Committee on Platform reported resolutions a column long.

CHICAGO, June 11,—About one o'clock this morning the Greenbackers began presenting the names of candidates for the Presidential nomination.

The first ballot was taken at 4:10 A.M., with this result: Weaver 226, Wright 124, Dellaye 117, Chase 100, Butler 95, Allis 41, Campbell 21.

In the first formal ballot most of the votes were transferred to Weaver, and before the close of the roll-call, he having received over 500, there was a general stampede to him, and the chair announced that General James B. Weaver of Iowa was the nominee of the Greenback Labor party for President.

On the first ballot for Vice-President there were only two nominees, A. M. West of Mississippi and B. J. Chambers of Texas. West received 380 and Chambers 414, and the latter was declared the nominee of the Convention.

The Socialists insisted on their resolution regarding the inherent right of man to the soil, and it was adopted.

The Convention was very turbulent throughout the night, and adjourned at 6:45 A.M.

Frightful Result of Jealousy.

NEW YORK, June 10.—John Gemple, of 19 Delancey street, beat his wife this morning until he thought her dead, then threw her out upon the stairs, bolted the bedroom doors, set the house on fire, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The firemen found him in bed enveloped in flames, and dragged him into the street, where he died. The woman's skull is factured, and her death is expected. The cause was jealousy.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by B. C. Shaw, Chairman of the Central Committee. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent Chairman ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks.

The resolutions instruct the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to present Hendricks for President, and also instruct the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions coming before the National Convention. The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a State ticket, by nominating the present State officers.

The Distress in Ireland.

LONDON, June 9.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed the Mayor of every city of the United States and Canada as follows: "I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of the distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by the farmers, who dread the workhouse, but can get nothing else until their crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House fund."

Steamboat Collision—Fifty Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, June 22—The steamboats Stonington and Narragansett collided Friday night on Long Island Sound, and the latter was sunk almost immediately. There were some fifty lives lost.

Grain Destroyed by Fire.

VISALIA, June 12.—A fire occured last night on Fisher & Sweet's ranch, on Tule River, destroying 1,500 or 2,000 acres of grain. It is still running, and many other fields are in danger. Fisher & Sweet's crop of 4,500 acres was insured for $10 per acre. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Steamer Sunk.

STOCKTON, June 13.—The steamer Lulu, belonging to General Williams, was sunk this forenoon on the San Joaquin River, near Frewart's Ferry. She was steaming down the river, and the ferryman not hearing the whistle, as a signal to lower the wire rope of the ferry, the steamer struck against it, and immediately capsized and sunk. Three men were on board. Two saved themselves by swimming, and the third was rescued while holding on to a piece of plank.

Death of Ex-Senator Bayard.

WILMINGTON (Del.), June 13.—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard died this morning after being unconscious for several hours. He has been sinking gradually for several days. His death was hastened by a fall received as he was descending the stairs last Thursday week. There were present at the time of his death his son, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Dr. J. K. Kane, the wife and daughter of the deceased, and Benjamin Lockwood of New York and his wife, who is also a daughter of the deceased.

Murderer Hanged.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), June 13,—William Binns was hanged at Warren, Bradley Co., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Com Edwards in June, 1879, near Monticello. Both were colored. The death sentence of Dora Cook, an accomplice, was commuted to 21 years' imprisonment, there being a doubt as to her willing complicity. Binns showed great coolness on the scaffold and died protesting his innocence. The drop fell at noon. He died of strangulation.

The Obelisk for New York.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Consul-General Forman announces by cable dispatch to the State Department, from Alexandria, that Commander Gorringe sailed at two o'clock to-day in the steamer Dessouka, having on board the obelisk. There was a great crowd to see the steamer off. Salutes were fired, and the American and Egyptian flags were displayed together.

Movements of Denis Kearney.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Denis Kearney, who has been confined to his room by sickness since the adjournment of the Greenback Convention, starts for Boston to-morrow via New York, accompanied by his brother. They go thence to Cincinnati, remaining there during the Democratic Convention, after which they return home.

Chinese Attack on Russian Outposts.

CALCUTTA, June 13.—News from Bokhara is to the effect that Russian troops from Samarcand and Khokand were going eastward toward Kashgar, that the Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts on the Kuldja frontier, and that there was much uneasiness in Russian Turkestan.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times'* Cabul correspondent confirms the foregoing report.

The Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House, after a spirited debate on the joint resolution for the enforcing of the eight-hour law, passed it to-day by an aye and no vote of 129 against 51, all the Pacific Coast members voting in the affirmative.

Refusal to Answer.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Census Bureau has information that one of the Astors at New York has declined to answer the questions put by the Census Supervisor as to the ages of the female members of his family, and that the Census Supervisor has been ordered to bring suit for the penalty prescribed for the act.

A Collector Shot.

OMAHA, June 14.—Yesterday afternoon James Weaver called upon a man named Volk, living eighteen miles southeast of Plum creek, to collect some money which he had loaned him. A quarrel arose, and Volk shot and instantly killed Weaver, the ball passing through his body. Volk fled, and a party started in pursuit, but failed to get him. This afternoon, however, a Deputy Sheriff arrested him in the bluffs fifteen miles south of Plum creek.

Fast Traveling.

JERSEY CITY, June 14.—A train on the Pennsylvania road to-day ran from Philadelphia to this place, 90 miles, in 93 minutes, stopping four times and slowing up twice to cross bridges.

Rumored Removal of Raum.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A Washington special says: Commissioner Raum is to be removed because of his partisan action at the Chicago Convention in favor of Grant and against Sherman. This reason, of course, will not be publicly given out, but others will be substituted.

The *Sun's* Washington special says that Sherman will not be satisfied with the decapitation of Raum, but that several collectors and other officers will have to go.

Story of a Republican Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: There is an absurd story of a Republican conspiracy in the electoral count bill, whereof the following are brief features: First—To prepare, in event of the election of a Democrat, a contesting list of electoral votes from the States which have been carried by small majorities by the Democratic candidate. Second—To insist upon the power of Wheeler, Vice-President, to open, count and declare the result of the votes. Third—To insist that Wheeler, acting in a ministerial capacity, but for the occasion vested with judicial powers beyond the right of appeal or reviewal, shall declare the result as it may seem best for him to do. Fourth—To maintain that Senators representing the States and the members the people of the States shall submit to the decree of Wheeler. Fifth—In the event of both houses failing to accede this arbitrary power to the Vice-President, the minority will attempt by revolutionary means to inaugurate Garfield.

American Schooner Searched.

BOSTON, June 14.—The American schooner Eunice P. Newcomb arrived to-day from Port Irtonio. She reports that on May 30th, twelve miles off the Cuban coast, she was fired upon by a Spanish frigate, which fired two shots. The schooner hoisted the American flag and hove to, when an officer boarded her and searched for arms.

Tammany's Good Sense.

The New York *Graphic* is authority for this: Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, who was temporary Chairman of the Kelly Convention at Syracuse, has publicly stated within a few days that there will be no division of the Democrats in this State this year, but that the nominee at Cincinnati will be supported, whoever he is. Ex-Judge Spencer, O. B. Potter, Henry L. Clinton and other prominent Democrats who followed Kelly last year, have made the same statements. A prominent member of Mr. Kelly's Committee on Organization told a *Graphic* reporter that Tammany would support the "regular ticket," and that, if necessary, Mr. Kelly would withdraw from the organization during the campaign. He said that the "Tammany people had concluded that under no circumstances could they afford to bolt the National ticket nominated at Cincinnati."

AND now comes another General, aspiring to the Presidency. If the complimentary notices we read of him be true he is a "bigger General than old Grant." "He fought the rebs hand-to-hand, and was foremost in the fight," exclaim some of our "patriotic" office-holders. Everybody who has read the "aspirant's" speeches in Congress knows too well his record on the Chinese question, a question of such vital importance to the Pacific coast, and of his able advocacy of this vile horde of lepers. It will also be remembered that this aspirant for Presidential honors is charged with Credit Mobilier and the De Golyer pavement frauds. The Democracy cannot forget a short time ago, when this same aspirant sat upon the Electoral tribunal and cheated Samuel J. Tilden out of the office to which the people elected him. It is about time to start in with the "bloody shirt" business. Where is the much-abused Eliza Pinkston, that Joan of Arc who protected the liberties of the carpet-baggers?

IT may not be generally known that Garfield is a protectionist and a monopolist, but the publishing and printing interest throughout the country are well aware that such is a fact. When an attempt was made in Congress, a short time ago, to take the duty from printing paper and articles entering into its composition and manufacture, Jas. A. Garfield opposed the measure, and the reason doubtless was that he is an owner in two of the largest paper manufactories in the country. Thus he would put a tax upon the intelligence of the people by making them pay higher prices for books and newspapers than they would have to pay if the duty were removed. The people are entitled to cheap paper, but Garfield does all in his power to prevent their getting it, in order that he may be the gainer by the high prices that are prevailing on paper.

THE Dixon *Tribune* asks if the DEMOCRAT thinks "a rogue beaten at his own game is entitled to pity?" The DEMOCRAT thinks just this—that the one who "beats" is the bigger rogue of the two, to put it in the mildest form. As to Tilden being "entitled to pity," we think he is entitled to vindication at the hands of the American people, and that he will yet obtain it. If a man shall be allowed to be swindled out of the Presidency by a lot of tricksters, after being elected by a majority of more than 250,000 votes, and a decided majority of the Electoral vote in his favor, and not be vindicated, then there is no justice in the American people. That's what the DEMOCRAT thinks.

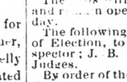
THE personal property tax roll of San Francisco has been completed and shows $87,896,000 for 1880, as against $38,411,240 for 1879, being an increase of $49,484,760 in a single year. This shows that the Assessors last year placed their valuations too low, or placed them too high this year. The same "full cash value" applied last year as applies this year. This personal property tax roll does not, as heretofore stated, include mortgages, as by the new Constitution they are declared to be an interest in the realty.

THE telegraph informs us that Garfield "prefers not to be interviewed on the Chinese question." He wishes to reserve what he has to say so that he can fix up something for the occasion. Unfortunate Garfield! You are already upon the record, and that record has been heralded to the public long ago.

THE Governor has appointed W. F. Knox of Sacramento, W. W. Parks of Yuba, and Niles Searles of Nevada County, Commissioners under the drainage law.

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE

VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.



Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.

FARE, $6.00.

A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M. and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.

H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.

G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. Je17-dw

Edison's Electric Pen AND PRESS!

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Schools, Colleges, Banks, Commission Houses, Mercantile Firms, Lawyers, Ministers, Copyists

And every person or firm desiring a number of duplicates of any document.

8,000 copies from a single writing, at the rate of 500 an hour.

Price—No. 1, $25.00; No. 2, $30.00; No. 3, $35.00. Send for Descriptive circulars. Address EDISON'S ELECTRIC PEN AND PRESS.

Je17w 38 Union Square, New York

Executors' Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, in and for Yolo County, Cal., duly made and entered, in the matter of the Estate of HENRY A. SCHNEEGAS, deceased, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash or notes with improved security, on SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH, 1880, at One o'clock P.M., at the late residence of said deceased, two miles southeast of Blacks, in said Yolo County, the personal property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, consisting of Work Horses, Milch Cows and Young Cattle, 2 Yearling Mules, 2 Plows, 1 Gang Plow, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 Header Wagon, Harrows, Harness, and such implements as are usually found on a well stocked farm.

Terms stated on Day of Sale.

W. S. FLOURNOY, Executor.

LOUISA K. SCHNEEGAS, Executrix.

Je16w5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Henry A. Schneegas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Executor and Executrix of the will of HENRY A. SCHNEEGAS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit said claims with the necessary vouchers, within Ten months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executor and Executrix, at the residence of W. S. FLOURNOY, one mile northwest of the late residence of the deceased, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

June 10th, 1880.

W. S. FLOURNOY, Executor.

LOUISA K. SCHNEEGAS, Executrix.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. Je16w5t

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election will be held, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3491 of the Political Code of the State of California, at what is known as the "De Gross Ranch," in Merritt Precinct, in the County of Yolo, State aforesaid, on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY, for the purpose of electing three Trustees for Reclamation District No. 150.

The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A.M., and remain open until 4 o'clock P.M. of said day.

The following persons constitute the Board of Election, to wit: BURGESS T. KING, Inspector; J. B. GREEN and H. S. CONNOR, Judges.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, State of California, June 14th, 1880.

Attest: J. K. SMITH,

Je17w5t Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

Justice's Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

BENJ. ELY, Sr., Plaintiff, vs. O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within Ten Days; or within Twenty Days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars ($168 85) for money loaned to you, Defendant, by the Plaintiff, to wit: $88.50, and for assigned accounts from M. McGrath for $31 75, Harling, Lowery & Co. for $23.60, and $12.00 from John Ely. The whole sum being due and owing from you to the Plaintiff as aforesaid; that is to say $168 85 within the two years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $168.85 (one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars), together with costs of this action.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1880. J. C HULSE,

Justice of the peace of said Township.

R. CLARK, Atty for Plaintiff. Je17w2m

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of FILLMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an election will be held on the THIRD DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1880, at which will be submitted the question of voting a Tax to build a Schoolhouse in said District. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750.)

The polls will be open at the Public Schoolhouse in said district from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

The following persons have been appointed by the Trustees of said District as Judges of said election, to-wit: J. H. Harlan, C. G. Day and W. Y. Browning.

R. W. BROWNING,
WM. BRAY and
A. J. STEINER,
District School Trustees.

Je10dw3w

FOR SALE.

A fine lot, containing SIX ACRES of land well set in Clover, upon which is a

Good Dwelling-House with Five Rooms,

a good Well of excellent Water, and all necessary Outbuildings. This house is for sale or TO LET, and affords a rare chance to any one desiring to procure a Beautiful Home and a Lucrative Property. For particulars, enquire of A. NICKELSBURG,

Je16dw Pioneer Store, Woodland.

H. KUHN & BRO.,

Opp. Porter's Store, Main Street, Woodland,

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,

Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes, Roofing, Plumbing and Gas-fitting. Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes, made to order. Agents for the **Medallion Range**, the best in the market. FRUIT CANS, all sizes. *Orders from the country promptly attended to.* Je6dw

J. H. CUTTER'S

CELEBRATED

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY

Is of Superior Quality and Fine Flavor.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES its reliability as to Strength and Purity makes it very desirable. For sale only at

ELSTON'S DRUG STORE.

my2dw2m

OFF FOR PORTLAND, OREGON!

SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!

Having bought out a well established business in Portland, Oregon, I am compelled to sell my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Etc.,

At Whatever Price It Will Bring!

As the Stock Must be Sold BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1880. Now is the time for the People of Yolo County to buy the CHEAPEST GOODS ever yet offered in this County, as we will

Sell Our Entire Stock Below Cost!

This is no sham; we mean what we say; and to satisfy yourself, call at the SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE and be convinced of the above facts.

☞ **Store to Rent and Fixtures for Sale. Inquire at**

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,

Next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal.

Je14dw **M. COHEN, Proprietor.**

VACA VALLEY & CLEAR LAKE R.R. CO.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect May 31, 1880, and remain in force until further notice:

No. 3	No. 1	Stations.	No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
2:45d	6:30d	Madison	2:20a	8:55a
3:25d	7:10d	Winters	1:40d	8:20d
4:10d	7:50d	Vacaville	12:55d	7:45d
4:30a	8:05a	Elmira	12:40d	7:30d

Trains run daily except Sundays.

G. B. STEVENSON, General Sup't.

je3-dw4m

Reliable Indemnity.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Represented at the Insurance Agency of

GEO. D. FISKE.

Capital & Assets amounting to over $43,000,000.

Home Mutual Insurance of California.
California Insurance Company.
Dwelling-house Underwriters of New York.
Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio.
Revere Insurance Company of Boston.
Teutonia Insurance Company of New Orleans.
La Caisse General, of Paris, France.
Paris Underwriting Association of France.
London Provincial and Marine of London.
Berlin-Cologne, of Berlin, Germany.
Connecticut, of Hartford.
Western Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Cal.
Oakland Home of California.
St. Paul Insurance Company of Minnesota.
New Orleans Insurance Company.
People's Insurance Company of New Jersey.
Union Fire and Marine, of Galveston.
Girard Fire Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania.
La Confiance, of Paris, France.
Lion Ins. Company of London and Liverpool.
South British and National, of New Zealand, (joint policies).

All the above Companies Insure Standing Grain!

Also the Agency of the Celebrated

TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD,

Cash Assets, - $4,500,000;

And the Agency of the

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $15,000,000.

Money to Loan on Real Estate at Low Rates of Interest.

Agency of the Pacific Land and Trust Co. Capital, $250,000.

REAL ESTATE HEADQUARTERS OF YOLO COUNTY,

GEO. D. FISKE,

my28dw1m P. O. BLOCK, Woodland, Cal.

A PAYING BUSINESS!

AGENTS SELLING

Western Wilds and the Men Who Redeem Them.

The largest, cheapest, **Best Selling** work upon the subject ever published. A graphic, **thrilling** history of the pioneers of the **NEW great WEST**, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California and Oregon. Agents wanted everywhere. For circulars and liberal terms address, **A. L. BANCROFT & CO.**, my27dw1m **San Francisco.**

J. K. SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.

Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. mh1dw

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK

Has money to loan in sums of Ten Thousand Dollars and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate. All communications addressed to the Sacramento Bank will receive prompt attention. Je3w1m

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TAKE NOTICE!

Districts in need of **SCHOOL FURNITURE**, Desks, Recitation Seats, etc., will be supplied with the LATEST IMPROVED FURNITURE, the best in use, at reduced rates, by calling at

ELSTON'S DRUG STORE,

WOODLAND. my2dw2m

AGENTS! ATTENTION!!

Do You Want Money?

Sell the most fascinating, curious and successful book of the time. One that every man, woman and child wants "on sight."

The World's Book of Wonders and Curiosities of Nature, Art, Science & Literature.

Experienced Agents say it is the *best selling* book ever offered. 800 pages, handsomely bound. *Cheapest* book sold. AGENTS wanted. For circulars and terms, address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

Je9dw1m SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD AT WOODLAND,

.....HAVE A.....

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,

Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO

mh1dw

E. BERG,

AGENT FOR THE

Sacramento Daily & Weekly "Record-Union" and "Bee," S. F. Daily and Weekly "Chronicle," "Call," German "Demokrat," "Evening Bulletin," "Examiner," "Post" and "Abend Post,"

—ALSO,—

All Other Weekly and Monthly Publications of San Francisco and the Eastern Cities.

Takes Orders for Subscriptions to all Publications in Any Part of the World at Reasonable Rates.

AGENT FOR

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO.

FOR YOLO COUNTY,

Who authorize me to draw Bills of Exchange on the Banks of the principal cities of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Italy, the Orient, Roumania, Russia and Poland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Issue Letters of Credit

To parties wishing to travel in Any Part of the World. Will issue

PASSAGE TICKETS

To and from Europe by the HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAM PACKET CO.

Also Agent for the

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.

my2dw3m

FOR SALE.—H. STEGALL HAS FOR sale 8 or 9 pigs, about five weeks old. These pigs are of the very finest breed, and will be disposed of singly, or all together, as the purchaser may desire. Inquire of H. STEGALL. je18tw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 17th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

The Glorious Fourth—Programme, Special Committees, Etc.

The Committee of Thirteen appointed at a late meeting of the citizens of Woodland to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching National holiday met at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, June 10th, and took action as follows, twelve members of the Committee being present:

W. F. Moses was called to the chair and John M. Rhodes chosen Secretary. On motion, it was resolved that Saturday, July 3rd, be the day fixed on as the day for the celebration, and that the day be celebrated in whole or in part by the firing of the usual salutes, the forming and marching of a procession, an oration and other literary exercises.

The following special Committees were appointed:

On Finance—A. C. Ruggles, A. Nickelsburg, G. E. Sill and T. P. Magee.

On grounds—J. D. Lawson, Otto Schluer and G. E. Sill.

On Music—R. B. Moseby and S. T. Pendegast.

On Literary Exercises and Printing—F. E. Baker, John Lambert, S. G. Harper, W. A. Holcomb and F. A. Pedler.

On Procession—J. D. Lawson, Wick. Pendegast and G. W. Andrews.

On Decoration—Mrs. Wm. Rawson, Mrs. F. S. Freeman, Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. C. Barr; and Messrs. C. B. Culver, J. I. McConnell, G. E. Sill, W. H. Winne and C. Barr.

On Invitation—S. T. Pendegast and John M. Rhodes.

On Salutes—H. Stegall, A. S. House and Warren Powers.

On Carriages—Joseph Gratz and W. F. Moses.

On Sale of Privileges—C. B. Culver, A. D. Porter and John M. Rhodes, with instructions to grant no privileges for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The following named gentlemen were chosen officers of the day:

President—N. Wyckoff.

Vice-Presidents—M. O. Harling, of Winters; E. E. Perkins, of Capay; L. W. Hilliker, of Madison; R. Terrill, of Davisville; R. M. Huston, of Blacks Station; I. N. Hoag, of Washington; G. B. Lewis, of Dunnigan; J. A. Buck, of Knights Landing; Charles E. Greene, of Plainfield; and H. M. Hoyt, of Woodland.

Grand Marshal—J. D. Lawson; Assistant Marshal, Wick. Pendegast.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to mail to each member of the several Committees a printed copy of the minutes of this meeting, and also a copy of the same to each of the gentlemen named as officers of the day.

On further motion, the several special Committees were requested to meet this general Committee at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, June 17th, at 8:30 P.M., then and there to report progress.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the time and place last above stated.

JNO. M. RHODES, Secretary.

Stand Up. "Nemesis!"

CACHEVILLE, June 10th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Not until recently have the shades of our traditional village betrayed any marked degree of genius, and it remained for the appearance in last Tuesday's DEMOCRAT of an article from this place over the signature of "Nemesis" to awaken in the minds of our unconscious people the gratifying fact. While it is deeply to be regretted that the lack of courtesy shown to the avenging "Nemesis" on the occasion which he is led to intimate was more "marked in point of social accord than by way of numbers or dignified respectability," the world is certainly indebted to the occurrence as bringing into notice a hidden orb, whose luster might otherwise have been withheld from the galaxy of distinguished lights until it would have became ineffectual by prolonged inanition. It is also to be regretted that the avenging "Nemesis" could not reconcile his cultivated temperament to the reticence (in his regard) of the "dignified respectability" of the occasion, and that he was led to seek communion with the more genial courtesies of the "flowing bowl," and in a fit of fanciful deception imagined that he himself had been admitted into the true spirit of the affair which of course perfected the "dignified respectability" of the occasion. Yet it is quite ungenerous in "Nemesis" to avenge his illfounded spite by reflecting on all who were present, simply because his soul's angelic affinity saw proper to divert her magic gaze from his imposing statuary at certain times during the evening. But it is to be hoped that he will sufficiently recover in time to grace the next soiree in this place by his "dignified respectability."

CRŒSUS.

The Harvest.

Harvest is upon us. Already the sound of moving machinery is heard in many fields. The grain is ripening rapidly, and in many instances will have to undergo the risk of being shattered by the winds before it can be cut. Hundreds of men will find lucrative employment during the Summer, and when the end of the harvest comes, and the expenses are all paid, money will be in circulation, business will experience a boom, and happiness and contentment will generally prevail. Never before in the history of this county could the adage "make hay while the sun shines," be followed to better advantage than at the present time. If ever economy on the part of the producer, and close saving on that of the laboring man becomes an absolute necessity, the time is now at hand when that necessity exists. Especially is this true in regard to the laborer, for the time has passed in this portion of California when all can find work at good wages during the late Fall and Winter months. How necessary it is then that every man who depends entirely upon physical labor for subsistence should practice the strictest economy, so that when work becomes scarce he will not be obliged to beg or steal his bread.

Ratification Meeting.

As announced by posters issued from the *Mail* office, our Republican friends attempted to get up a grand "Ratifeation" Saturday night in honor of the Convention recently held in Chicago, and about which there was some little stir a few days ago. A number of shots were fired during the evening, but the old cannon seemed to partake of the general gloom hovering around the situation and hardly made enough noise to wake Joe Keefer's old express horse from his usual evening nap. After the band had discoursed a choice collection of opening airs, calling around the stand a large number of boys, a dozen or so Democrats and a handful of the sorrowfullest looking Republicans we ever saw, the meeting was called to order by C. H. Garoutte, Esq., and upon motion Hon. John M. Rhodes was elected Chairman. Mr. Rhodes said that he felt somewhat out of place, and, considering his position on the "Foxtail" ticket last fall, we thought so too. Hon. F. S. Freeman and A. C. Ruggles were chosen Vice Presidents. Hon. W. A. Cheeney and Attorney General Hart then addressed the assemblage, after which the meeting adjourned.

Superior Court Proceedings.

June 10th—Mary A. Moss vs. W. H. Moss, action for divorce. Judgment that divorce be granted plaintiff, and that she be awarded the custody of the youngest child; the other two children to the custody of the defendant.

June 12th—H. Flint vs. Peter Lauener. Case set for trial at one o'clock, Wednesday, June 16th.

Estate of John Haddigan—continued.

H. Locke vs. his creditors—Ordered that the Sheriff be appointed assignee.

Harris vs. Perry—On motion, plaintiff allowed five days to amend complaint, and defendant ten days to answer.

Board of Supervisors

Monday, June 14th, 1880.

Board met, all members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Matter of Road No. 154 and others. Petition of W. H. Marden received and filed. L. P. Everett, John Cecil and C. C. Porter appointed viewers with instructions to report at next meeting of the Board.

Road 155: Petition of Joe. Germeshausen, A. J. Ogden and Thos. Hext appointed viewers.

Ordered that bids for furnishing bread to county hospital be received till Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Road 156: Petition of Keithly and others received and filed. L. P. Everett, Thos. Hext and A. J. Ogden appointed viewers.

The matter of Hope School District came on for hearing. Petitioners asked that petition be withdrawn. So ordered.

On motion ordered that Supervisor Newton and Road Master Mull superintend the building of a bridge over Willow Slough near H. H. Scott's place.

Reports of Hospital Physician and Warden received, filed and approved.

Petition praying for an election of Trustees for Reclamation District No. 150 presented and filed. Ordered that Saturday, July 24th, 1880, be and is hereby fixed as the time for holding said election, and Mr. Burgess T. King appointed Inspector and H. S. Connor and J. B. Greene Judges of said election. The polls will be held at the ranch of Daniel De Gross.

On motion ordered that the Judge of the Superior Court be authorized to purchase the necessary books for his office.

In the matter of annexing vacant territory to Clover School District it was ordered that the land described in the statement of L. P. Everett, County Surveyor, be and the same is hereby annexed to and made part of Clover District.

Tuesday, June 15th, 1880.

Board met—all present.

The matter of repairing bridges on the road between Mooney's in Solano county, and W. H. Marden's land in Yolo county, was referred to Supervisor Sims, with power to act in connection with the Board of Supervisors of Solano county.

The assessment of railroad property in Yolo county then came before the Board as follows: The State Board of Equalization having transmitted to the County Assessor statements showing the length of the main track and the assessed value of each railroad track in Yolo county. Now at this, the first meeting of this Board after the receipt of said statement of the Assessor, the matter coming up in regular order for hearing, it is resolved and declared that the length of the main track, and the assessed value of each railway lying in each city, town and school district in this county for the current fiscal year are as follows, to wit: California Pacific Railroad Company:

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Names Taxing Districts.	No. of Miles.	Franchise.	Road & Stock.
Town of Woodland	1 6	$2,125	$14,887
Yolo School District	3	6,000	42,055
Putah School District	6¾	13,500	94,578
Plainfield School District	½	1,00	70,300
Woodland Prairie S. Dis.	⅔	9,000	63,052
Woodland School Dist.	4½	9,000	63 052
Buchanan School District	4	8,000	56,046
Eureka School District	½	500	3,501
Grafton School District	3	6,000	42,035
Montgomery School Dis.	¾	750	5,254
Washington School Dis.	4	8,000	56,046

NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Woodland School Dist.	$4,750	$26,267
Cacheville School District	5,900	30,415
Liberty School District	6,000	36,147
Enterprise School Dist.	3,000	16,380
Prairie School District	7,750	42,858
N. Grafton School Dist.	14,500	80,185

VACAY ALLEY AND CLEAR LAKE R. R. CO.

Pine Grove School Dist.	$600	$16,188
Buckeye School District	450	12,141
Union School District	1,350	36,424
Gordon School District	1,425	38,447

The warrants of Reclamation District No. 108, presented at the last meeting of the Board and withdrawn, were again presented. Mr. J. P. Bullock appeared by his counsel, F. E. Baker, and filed a written objection to the approval of each and all of said warrants. W. B. Treadwell appeared as counsel for Reclamation District No. 108, and after hearing arguments the Board took the matter under advisement until Wednesday at 10 o'clock A.M.

In matter of vacating certain streets in Madison, ordered that prayer of petitioner be granted.

In matter of Road No. 153, report of viewers received and filed. The further hearing of this matter continued until the second Monday in August, at two o'clock P.M.

The following bids for furnishing bread to the County Hospital were opened and read: C. M. Williams bids 5½ cents per pound, Otto Schluer bids four cents per pound.

On motion, both the above bids were rejected.

In matter of fixing compensation for Board of Education, it was ordered that the pay of each member of the Board be and the same is hereby fixed at $4 per diem for each day's actual service, and that mileage be allowed at the rate of 20 cts. per mile for traveling expenses to and from the county seat.

On motion, ordered that warrant drawn on the contingent fund in favor of Geo. T. Hennigan, May 27th, 1880, for $420.06, be approved.

The Glorious Fourth—104th Anniversary.

The undersigned, to whom has been committed the duty of inviting the various charitable, educational and other orders and organizations of Yolo county to a participation in the exercises of the approaching National Holiday, take this method of extending a cordial invitation to all such orders and organizations to meet the citizens of Woodland on Saturday, July 3rd, and unite with them in commemorating, by appropriate exercises, the birth day of the nation.

The undersigned would also recommend, and now invite, representatives of the various trades and callings in our midst to join in the procession to be formed on the day of celebration, with such devices and signs as may to them seem appropriate.

Such bodies as contemplate forming a part of the procession, will please communicate with John D. Lawson, Marshal of the Day, who will assign to them their several positions therein.

S. T. PENDEGAST, JOHN M. RHODES, } Committee.

Woodland, June 14th, 1880.

Mexican Veterans.

The Veterans of the Mexican War held their meeting yesterday. Upon the report of a committee appointed at last meeting Samuel S. Taylor was admitted to membership. An invitation to participate in the coming Fourth of July celebration was received from S. J. Pendegast, of the Woodland Committee, and unanimously accepted. The death of George W. Davis, late of Davisville, was spoken of and resolutions were passed and eulogistic remarks made expressing high regard for the deceased and sympathy for his bereaved family. An election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: For President, Jason Watkins; Vice-President, Thos. D. Kirk; Treasurer, John Hollingsworth; Marshal, John Jacobs; and Secretary, Sam. Ruland. The Veterans will take measures to appear in the coming celebration of the Fourth.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., June 14, 1880:

Apperson, John A	O'Neill, John
Bonds, Geo. W.	Sharp, U J (2)
Dickerson, Mary	Spohi, G C
Guile, D B	Thealy, Benj
Mullen, A E	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

Then and Now.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I had no thought or intention to write on this subject, until I was handed a newspaper the other day to read an article on the feminines of Yolo county, which concluded there was scarcely a girl that would work if she could help it. That is the fault on their part. But the worst part of the fault rests on the parents, and the present system of extreme mental culture at the entire expense of physical strength. Ask any well-read physiologist why we have such a show of weak, puny girls, and he will refer you to their artificial usages in dainties and hot drinks, relaxing and enfeebling the whole system continually, while their dress is anything but suited for ease, comfort or health. Then you must add to this great defect the diminution of bone and muscle at the very important time betwixt 13 and 18 years of age. Sitting creates weakness in youth, while bodily action creates strength. Then here is the real cause of indisposition to labor with the hands, while labor is honorable, as it brings bread to the poor and health to the rich. And what is this host of school branches worth when the routine of study is through? It is a plain fact that it is the sure path to an early grave, as these causes completely overwhelm the system, causing a nervous temperament with its train of diseases; consequently neither does it fit them for practical life, should they narrowly escape the coffin, for neither reading nor dressing keeps the machinery of household duties in living order, and no wise man wishes or needs it.

I have lived fourscore years, and can refer back to the time when ninety per cent. of the feminines enjoyed the blessing of the vital or sanguine temperament, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and when doctors walked and farmers rode. Old age abounded and youth was multiplied. Health and good fruit are synonymous, according to the Divine precept: "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine, and thy children lik olive plants round about thy table." Children are a heritage, and ye mothers, what think ye of King Solomon's description of the real woman? here it is: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, for she will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. She is like the merchant's ships. She bringeth forth her food; she riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household. She considereth her field and buyeth it with the fruit of her hands. Her husband is known in the gates, and strength and honor are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children call her blessed. Her husband also, he praiseth her." They are few now who compare with this standard, but we can give a clear title to the next part, to wit: "Moreover, the Lord saith, Because the daughters are haughty, and walk with stretched forth looks and wanton eyes, mincing as they go, therefore the Lord will smite and take away the bravery of the chains and mufflers, and ornaments of tablets, and ear rings, and the enamiguelle nets of apparel, the wimples and hoods and veils." Such is the solemn warning of the approaching crisis, but the old adage is that it is never too late to mend. So, dear femininos, step out into true womanhood, and let your neatness have its operation upon your clothes, minds and habitation. Then virtue and intelligence will give grace to the humblest cottage and plainest face.

L. ARCHER, Madison.

Their Opinions.

The Board of Supervisors of this county is made up of three Radicals and two Democrats. During a recess yesterday we interviewed the members about Garfield, the question asked being "what do you think of the Chicago nominee?" Newton thought he would make a strong candidate, as he considered him a good, square man. Sims believes he can be easily beaten by any one of the proposed Democratic candidates. Smith intimated that he thought Garfield under the circumstances was the best man whom the convention could have selected. Hester feels confident that the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, will easily get away with his man. Last, but not least, Uncle Sam Mering, with corrugated brow and solemn look about the corners of his mouth, sadly shook his head, and sighed profoundly, leaving the reporter to draw any conclusion he pleased as to his opinion on the subject. Wily old gentleman, is "the watch dog of the Yolo county treasury."

Very This.

Mr. Cheney said in his speech Saturday night that he respected a Democrat, but for a Republican who voted for Democrats he had no respect. He then went on in a tirade against all Republicans who ever broke over the unit rule in voting for candidates for office, and wound up with a grand flourish of how in November "the woodman would leave his axe sticking in the tree, the miner his pick and shovel reposing on the gravel, the merchant leaving his store, the sailor the topmast," etc., his last words being a frantic appeal to all classes to lend their assistance this fall, or they would surely lose the State. It was evident that both the orators in that so-called ratification meeting spoke at a disadvantage, and during the entire evening the only demonstration of applause which amounted to any thing was instituted by an old liner, who we are satisfied didn't endorse Mr. Cheney's blood and thunder doctrines, but started the applause simply out of pity for the speaker. The boys are in a bad way when they can't enthuse over a bloody shirt oration.

Buckeye via Plainfield.

The reporter of the DEMOCRAT took a ride south of Woodland as far as Plainfield, and then westward to Buckeye yesterday and found the situation concerning crops about as heretofore reported in these columns. From Woodland to Plainfield the grain all looks well from the road, but in many fields which were examined the grain is considerably shrunken and will not give a very great yield per acre. From Plainfield west as far as the meridian line the wheat is very badly injured by the hot winds except in a very few instances. Some of the finest looking wheat we ever saw in that locality will hardly pay for harvesting. In the vicinity of Buckeye the prospect is much better, many large fields nearly ready for the sickle being good for from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. We noticed some six or seven headers busy at work cutting the early sown grain, and the county is fast assuming that busy appearance incident to harvest times.

A Lively Row.

On Sunday evening a man by the name of Schmidt entered the barroom of the Helvetia House and began a tirade of abuse against Mrs. Burge, the wife of the proprietor of the house. His language was coarse and vulgar in the extreme, and finally the brute struck at the lady across the counter of the bar, behind which she stood. At this, patience ceased to be a virtue, and the plucky woman picked up a hammer which lay convenient, hit her assailant across the face, temporarily destroying the contour of a very prominent and exceedingly rubicund nose, and otherwise disfiguring the outour of his physiognomy. This Schmidt it seems has made himself very offensive in that neighborhood several times before, and many are the complaints of people doing business in that part of the town. Mrs. Burge proposes to have the case ventilated in the courts.

Wheat Items.

In company with E. K. Lowe, our reporter took a ride out to the ranch of the former gentleman, two and a half miles northwest of town. Here we found Mr. Lowe's sons, Willie and Thomas, who run the farm, hard at work getting in their hay, and plowing the hay land for summer fallow. They have in some nine hundred acres to wheat and barley, and notwithstanding the severe north winds will reap at least an average crop, unless some unforeseen calamity supervenes. The wheat on the Harlan ranch, Mr. Lowe thinks, will go 35 bushels to the acre, but on some land nearer town the prospect for any crop at all is gloomy in the extreme. Especially is this so on the Barnes place, just west of Woodland, although the land is as rich as any in the county. We are glad the Lowe brothers have a prospect for a fair crop, as they are certainly deserving of such good luck.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Yolo County District Lodge, I. O. G. T.

The Yolo County District Lodge opened its fourth quarterly session of the sixth year at Cacheville by holding its usual public meeting on Friday evening, June 11th, in the Methodist Church. A large audience was present, and was ably and eloquently addressed by the Grand Lecturer, Hon. W. M. Prottsman. For an hour and a half he held the attention of his hearers, and the logic, pathos and eloquence with which he presented the temperance question stamp him as one of the ablest among the many able temperance orators in the land.

At 9:30 on Saturday morning the District Lodge opened in the usual form, D. D. Loomis presiding. The roll of officers being called, Sisters Gallup and Baker, R. L. S., Bro. C. Connell, D. T., and Bro. Wm. Sims, P. D. D., were noted absent; and Sisters Hopkins of Yolo Lodge and Barker of Orion were appointed in their places. Bro. V. Morris of Winters, D. T., and Bro. J. H. Conner of Capay Valley, P. D. D., pro tem.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from all the Lodges in the county, except Cottonwood 135, and Occidental 198.

The committee on the introduction of Dr. Richardson's temperance lesson book into the public schools of Yolo county made a verbal report, that they had a meeting in Woodland, but the Board of Education not being appointed did nothing. They had finally submitted the matter to the Board of Education, but had not learned if anything had been done. A motion was made and carried that the report be received and committee continued.

The diff rent Lodges in the county were reported fairly prosperous, except Cottonwood and Occidental.

A motion was made and carried that a warrant be drawn on the treasury for $3 for printing posters and 50 cents for postage in favor of M. C. Winchester.

Woodland and Capay were put in nomination for holding the next annual session of the District Lodge, and Capay having received a majority of votes was declared the place for holding the next District Lodge. The time is set for the first Friday and Saturday, 3d and 4th of September.

After a recess of one hour and a half, the brothers and sisters of Yolo Lodge, having a due regard for the wants of the inner man, spread a most bountiful and elegant lunch, and cordially invited all present to partake, which they did in ely, and after all were satisfied there was an abundance left. After a short time spent in social concourse the Lodge was again called to order, Brother Loomis presiding.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted, after discussion by Bros. Stoart, Grant, McHenry, Winchester and others.

WHEREAS, We not only believe, but do know, that the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is diametrically opposed to the political, social and moral interests of society, unjustly increasing our taxes, endangering our youth and bringing sorrow into millions of homes—in one word, is an unmitigated curse and against the laws of God and humanity; and whereas, We have sought relief at the hands of the various political parties; and all our earnest appeals have been invariably treated with contempt, and against our earnest protest, the destroying flood pours through the land and by our doors, to the peril of our children and friends; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this District Lodge, that the time has come, when we as temperance people ought to vote as we speak, and that we will not cast our ballots for those who are known to be unfriendly to the temperance cause, or who we have reason to believe will be controlled by bar'ing for interest.

WHEREAS, At the last session of the Legislature of this State a Local Option bill was defeated by 40 votes against, to 20 in favor of it, and the Hon. D. N. Chesbro, of Yolo county, voting in favor of it, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Good Templars of Yolo county in District Lodge assembled are tendered to the Hon. D. N. Hershey and the other 19 members of that body voting in favor of the bill, and would urge all temperance men to give them an earnest and undivided support for their fearless advocacy of right against wrong when they shall again come before the people for places of honor and trust.

Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the Hon. J. H. Harlan for always voting right upon all temperance questions that came before the Senate at its last session and urge all temperance voters to give him their support in the future.

Resolved, That the members of the Yolo county District Lodge, I. O. G. T., tender its thanks to the members of the Masonic Fraternity of Cacheville for their generosity in gallowing us the free use of their elegant hall in which to hold our quarterly session.

Resolved That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered to the Brothers and Sisters of Yolo Lodge, No. 163, for the bountiful lunch spread, and the generous hospitality extended to the visiting Brothers and Sisters of the different Lodges.

Under the good of the order Bro. W. M. Prottsman, Grand Lecturer, was introduced by Bro. Hoag and made an earnest, able and eloquent appeal in behalf of temperance, and urged the Good Templars of Yolo county to push on the good work of reform and fire not.

Brother Winchester made an earnest appeal in favor of the *Weekly Rescue* and *National Temperance Rescue*, especially that the higher officers should keep themselves informed upon the temperance question. There appearing no further business, one of the largest, ablest and most earnest District Lodges ever held in Yolo county proceeded to close in the usual form in F. H. and C.

M. C. WINCHESTER, D. S.
JAS. MCHENRY, D. A. S.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

The "Woodland Democrat."

The Yolo County Democracy have a faithful champion, and the people generally a sound representative newspaper, in the WOODLAND DEMOCRAT, which lately began upon its seventh volume. Its enterprising owner and editor, Mr. Saunders, has lately enlarged and beautified the paper in appearance, and it is now not only one of the best but also one of the handsomest interior dailies in the State. It merits all the substantial patronage it receives.—*S. F. Examiner.*

We publish elsewhere a communication from a veteran of the late war, who carries the scars received in fighting for the Union. Having become disgusted with the manner in which the government has been run under Radical administration since the war, he boldly advocates a change and proposes to support the Democratic nominees at the November election. Read his reasons for this in the communication we publish to-day.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[*Star* (*) *Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.*]

"Coolie Jim" Garfield.

Look at the pretty fancy goods at Nick's.

Read the ad. "for sale"—fine town property, by A. Nickelsburg.

Cigars and Tobacco as fine and cheaper than any place in town, at Brendel's.

Robert Roberts reports crops in his vicinity as very good considering the late bad weather.

Grand fruit "boom" just now at Brendel's, in the News Depot.

Lewie Andrews will give his concert, heretofore mentioned, on Monday, June 28th.

The best selection of Spring Clothing you can find at A. Nickelsburg & Brother's.

Grant men are talking of rusticating in the mountains until after the coming election.

See the card of H. C. Duncan, proprietor of the Woodland, Capay and Lower Lake Stage line. This line carries the United States mail.

Wood, wood; cheap, cheap; Mountain Oak at $2.50 per cord. F. S. Freeman & Co., Capay.

Credit Mobilier—paper mill corner—Washington pavement contracts—Chinese immigration—Electoral Commission—Garfield.

The century plant at the residence of H. Stegall, Esq., has attained a hight of about thirty feet, and will soon blossom. It is a sight worth looking at.

Mrs. R. M. Huston, of Blacks, has an interesting letter in to-day's paper. We hope to be favored with frequent communications hereafter from the same ready pen.

The Chinese of Woodland have decided to hold a jollification meeting to ratify the action of the Republican National Convention, in enunciating their sympathy, for the Mongolian.

The attention of the Electors of Fillmore School District is called to the notice in this paper of an election to take place at the school-house in that District on the third day of July next.

It is reported that the wheat crop on the west side of the San Joaquin, which promised so well not long since, will be almost an entire failure in consequence of the long-prevailing hot winds.

S. M. Norton, who has for several months past filled so well the position of Reporter on the DEMOCRAT, left for the country last week to help secure the bountiful harvest with which Yolo is blessed this year.

We do not desire to be considered as imitating Gen. Grant in accepting a ferocious bull-pup—indeed it was a pup of a different breed which John Fowler presented to us the other day, for which he has our thanks.

We have been kindly favored with a copy of a new piece of music entitled "Myrtle Schottische," composed by Mattie M. Fitzmaurice and published by J. B. O'Connor & Co., 103 Sixth street, San Francisco.

Go and see the new style glassware and dishes at J. I Eaton's, opposite the Masonic Hall. They are lovely and cheap.

Reports from all parts of the county indicate that there will be a falling off of about one-third of the estimated grain yield of a few weeks ago. This is pretty rough on our farmers, but all must submit to the inevitable.

Brendel, the "boss" fruit and confectionery man, has opened a fine business at the News Depot, Main street.

Mr. C. A. Young, wife and son made an inspection of the DEMOCRAT office yesterday. They feel cheerful over the prospect of a good return in crops for the year's labor, though it will not be as great as if the weather had been more favorable the last few weeks.

We advise those who are unused to exposure to the sun's rays at this season of the year to act cautiously, so as not to get overheated. Sunstroke is not of frequent occurrence in this region, but it does occur sometimes. It is better to be careful than to endanger life.

If the *Mail* doesn't like our "local," why copy so much from that department of the DEMOCRAT? We think it knocks the spots off of any other Yolo county paper, both by its inside and outside also. The Washington Corners "parent" seems to be overlooked and altogether forgotten nowadays.

A. Nickelsburg & Brother's ten-cent dress goods are the cheapest ever sold in Yolo county.

The Democracy of Yolo might just as well quit now. Our goose is cooked for the next county election. Warren Powers has succeeded in capturing the support of Hughy Duddy, and he feels as proud over it as Johnson did when he butted the bull off the bridge.

Uncle Sam Monday, of that classic locality known as Hungry Hollow, reports that wheat is turning out better than many expected after the north winds set in. The wheat harvest has been in progress a week in his neighborhood, and he commenced on his own crop, which he says is good Monday morning.

Butter on ice; as hard as a rock and of the very finest quality; to be found at C. B. Culver's.

The other day Uncle Sam Mering, in an unwonted fit of generosity, made a present of three sacks of bran to each of three different neighbors. As we are on the eve of a local election, and as the three recipients of the bran are old-line Democrats, it is thought by some that the matter has great political significance.

The publishing firms to whom were awarded the contracts for supplying text books in our public schools have given the bonds as required in the contracts. There was a delay on the part of two or three bidders in complying with this requirement, but on being notified that their bids would otherwise be declared nullified, they promptly complied.

A flat steel key marked "21," found on the street on Sunday and left at this office, can be had by the owner by paying for this notice.

A well dressed and prepossessing young man was observed reeling along the street yesterday, but he was not intoxicated, as one would naturally suppose from reading the above. He was simply staggering under the weight of a bundle of goods he had just purchased at the great San Francisco Auction Store, which he got for almost nothing.

The people living in the vicinity of Capay, on both sides of the creek, are agitating the bridge question with an earnestness that would indicate that their prayer will be heard. A bridge at that point is greatly needed, as the stream during a great portion of the year is not fordable, thus causing much inconvenience in extra travel to people living on the north side and who do their principal trading at Capay.

Ridley's Quarterly Fashion Magazine for the Summer of 1880 is just received and is really an elegant number, containing everything needed in the way of fashion directions and illustrations, and descriptions of hundreds of articles of vertu. It contains a large amount of select reading matter and poetry, also a music department, which is nowadays a necessity. The price is only 50 cents per year, or 15 cents a number.

Those nobby dress goods and trimmings to match at the Pioneer Store are a charm to look at.

One or two of the Court House "ins" who in the past have owed their election to the votes of "disaffected" Democrats are becoming so uneasy about the way things are chopping that they are afraid to make a move in support of their nominees on the Presidential ticket for fear they may give offence to their former Democratic friends and supporters. Just as well come right out, boys, and make a straight out fight on principle. Your defeat this fall is already assured, and the only thing you can hope to retain is your political self respect. No truckling, young men; fight it out on principle, and, as Cheney says, "be pure."

Good bye, Grant.

Mr. Wirt Nelson is home from the State University to spend the summer vacation in the harvest field.

No excuse for bad bread. Compressed Yeast, received fresh every day of the week, (except Sundays) at C. B. Culver's.

Mr. Clowe, of Knights Landing, left with us a sample of wheat from the field of W. S. Flournoy, which promises forty bushels to the acre.

J. M. Wood, the blind musician and serio-comic vocalist, starts northward to-day on a concerting tour, together with his son, Eugene.

The Democrats are talking of making up a purse to defray Mr. Bird's expenses in stumping the State for the Garfield ticket during the campaign.

We learn that farmers who have commenced heading their wheat are agreeably surprised to find it turn out so well, especially in fields affected by the north wind.

You can get satisfaction from a glass of Arctic Soda drawn from Elston's Fountain.

Our Chinese citizens are warm supporters of the Garfield ticket. Sam Sing says he was "fiald of Blainee too muchee, no likee Glant, but Glarfield heep good. Allee same Chinaman."

Having purchased Keep's patent shirt making business from Mrs. Gilmore, I shall continue the same at my dressmaking rooms cor. of Third and North sts., and respectfully invite patronage. MRS. L. ROSSMAN.

George W. Scott, of Cottonwood, reports that the grain is not injured much from the north wind in his part of the county, but he finds some damage has been sustained on the adobe lands this side of his place. In the hills the grain is generally good.

"Good Health" for June, one of the best health magazines in the country, is on our table and is well filled with articles of great value to every individual who values good health. Published at Battle Creek, Mich., at one dollar a year.

Henry Provost, a well known restaurateur of Knights Landing, has rented the Woodland Restaurant, two doors east of the Exchange Hotel, and taken possession. Henry will run it as it should be, and we trust will make it profitable.

Ex-Mayor G. W. Hiatt gives a good report of grain prospects on the Sacramento river on the Sutter side. Part of the Lowe & Meyers ranch was submerged and the crops destroyed, but above that point, including Mr. Hiatt's farm, the wheat is showing up splendidly and a good yield is confidently anticipated.

Go to Wm. Cohen's for your groceries, at Schwaim's old stand. He keeps the best and sells the cheapest. See his advertisement.

Very few men seeking employment will fail to meet with a job this week. For a week past quite a large number of farmers were canvassing the town for harvest hands, and it seemed for a time that the supply was not equal to the demand. It is to be presumed that wages will be as good if not better than the ruling rates of last year.

We learn that the Attorney-General has given his opinion in regard to the legality of the road poll tax in incorporated cities and towns, that it is collectable. That being the case, residents of Woodland will have to pay the road poll tax as heretofore, notwithstanding the opinions of some that the new Constitution nullified the old law.

Buy the Foster Kids at Nickelsburg's because there is no deception in them.

The Fourth of July Citizens' Committee meeting was well attended and great interest was taken by those present in the proceedings. It is to be hoped that the several committees will exert themselves to the utmost in arranging for the celebration, so that we may witness one of the largest processions and most magnificent displays ever seen on an anniversary at this place.

The San Francisco *Call* and *Chronicle* publish pictures of the next President. The *Call's* is printed from the same cut that was used to represent Vasquez, the California bandit, and the *Chronicle's* is a reproduction of the picture of Emperor Norton. If General Garfield looks like either picture, there may be some truth in the assertion that will be made by the Democratic press, that he murdered his grandmother for her money.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce.

Some of our dignified Republican contemporaries regard it as witty to refer to Mr. Tilden habitually as "Cipher Sammy," "Sly Sammy," "Old Usufruct," "The Sage of Cipher Bluff," and by other equally disrespectful titles. They will, therefore, no doubt, see the entire propriety and exquisite humor of Democratic journals describing Mr. Garfield as "Coolie Jim," or "Bribery James," or "Parson de Golyer," or "Old Prayer and Plunder."—*Virginia Chronicle.*

A Social Dance will be given at Turners' Hall next Thursday evening. Admission $1.00. Good music will be provided.

The saloon boys will all support the Democratic ticket this year. The Republicans are so non-enthusiastic over the Chicago nominations, that they even refuse to follow out their natural inclinations and get drunk. By the way, it was pretty rough on the ratification speakers that after their masterly efforts in defending Garfield's record they had to depend entirely upon the Democrats for congratulations as well as for recuperating liquids.

Elston's Arctic Fountain is in full blast.

According to law the Assessment Rolls of the different counties must be turned over to the County Boards of Equalization on the first of July, but owing to the extra work imposed upon the Assessors by the provisions of the New Constitution, the State Board of Equalization has extended the time in which to complete the assessments two weeks. This obviates the necessity for a rush at the close of the work, and will give the officers ample time in which to complete the assessment.

If a dollar is worth saving, buy your goods at Nickelsburg's.

A couple of rough characters, strangers in Davisville, got into a rough and tumble fight in that town last Thursday, and the result was a severe beating and the probable loss of an eye on the part of one, and the arrest and conviction of assault on the part of the other. Constable Morgan brought him and left him in charge of the Sheriff for the space of fifteen days. The sentence was considered a rather light one, considering the brutal manner in which he hammered and bruised his opponent.

A. J. Steiner, one of our farmers who tills the soil on scientific principles, has left in this office a number of samples of different kinds of wheat with which he has been experimenting. The different kinds Mr. S. left with us include Chile, Propo, white Sonora, red Sonora, Pride of Butte, Australian, Patent Office, white Tuscan, Gilliam Club, and common Club, all put in separately at different dates; hence the test has been a thorough one as to growth, development and general characteristics of the kinds experimented on. The samples can be seen at this office.

A good canvasser wanted for a first-class literary work. Apply at this office.

The proprietor of the Craft Hotel informs us that he has just completed a thorough renovation of all the rooms in that house, has refurnished many of them and laid new Brussels carpets throughout. In addition to this, he has added a commodious bath room for the convenience of his boarders. The office and dining room have been freshly calcimined, and the entire front of the building will soon receive a fresh coat of paint. In fact, Mr. Gassner has spared no pains to make

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

Isis.

Low at her feet I watch and dream;
She will not lift her veil;
I dimly see a brow sublime
And features grand and pale,
And feel a mighty heart replies
To all my rapture or my sighs.

She is so near her breathing falls
On my attentive ear.
She is so far the twilight stars
Shine through her mantle clear—
As silent as the grave may be,
And yet the soul of melody.

The lotus trembling on her brow
Exhales divine perfume;
The mystic splendor of her smile
Pervades my narrow gloom.
The dearth of solitary hours
She answers with a thousand flowers.

Oppressed with haunting, hindering cares,
My heart rebels at fate;
She stoops to me, and lo! I share
Her own imperial state.
I glide beyond my prison bars,
And walk with her the path of stars.

Forever sorrowful in death,
Forever glad in birth,
Her face the glory of the skies,
Her steps the bloom of earth—
As nature's self, the fallen, the free,
O Isis, I interpret thee!

—FRANCES L. MACE, in *Harpers Magazine.*

A Franco-American Novel.

A contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, having relatives in France, sends to that periodical a translation of a French tale, written by one of her kindred who lives in one of the provinces. The old gentleman derived his information about this country partly from books, partly from general hearsay, and is perfectly sure that he has exactly reproduced American society. Perhaps some of our readers may recognize the faithfulness of his descriptions.

"Some years ago a young American gentleman, who was by profession a carpenter, stood in the most fashionable and elegant portion of Canal street, New York, with an expresion of profound disappointment on his manly, handsome face. The name of this gentleman was George Jones. His dress was what in Europe would have been called somewhat shabby, but it was necessary that he should appear during the day-time in clothes whose texture would resist the wear and tear of his arduous manual occupation. He was not rich, and of course this fact stood against him; but the liberal social laws of his country nevertheless permitted him to occupy a good position among the people far his superiors in worldly wealth, since he was known to be sober, honest and of painstaking industry.

"To-day, as we have said, he was not at work, and indeed he seemed in no mood for anything save gloomy meditations. The most luxurious and spacious private hotels of which Canal street can boast surrounded him on every side. Sumptuous carriages were constantly passing, and occasionally the occupants of these would bow to him with friendly recognition, while the young carpenter lifted his cap in polite acknowledgment.

"At length he slowly ascended the high flight of stone stairs which led to the main entrance of one very imposing hotel. He then rang the bell, and his summons was soon answered by a large negress in a picturesque turban of red and yellow silk, with massive gold ear-rings. Instead of requesting to see the master or mistress of the house, he boldly asked for a young unmarried lady, whom he mentioned as 'Miss Louisiana.' The servant at once replied that Miss Louisiana was at home, and led the visitor through a spacious hall, where a marble fountain was playing, whose base was curiously adorned with bas-relief sculptures taken from scenes in the history of California and other American provinces. From this hall Jones was conducted into a broad saloon, furnished in many gaudy colors, and hung with paintings whose subjects, all more ambitious than their execution, were extremely patriotic in character. One picture dealt with the famous assassination of President Jeremiah Lincoln, in the loge of a theater at Maryland, Del. Another showed the defeat of Lord Cornwallis at the battle of Bunker Hill, while a third exhibited Gen. Washington, surrounded by his favorite Marshals, crossing the ice-blocked Mississippi in the midst of January.

"Jones did not wait long in this finely embellished apartment. A young lady presently entered and extended towards him both hands in delighted welcome, while her visitor stole a kiss from her smiling, upraised lips. The lady was Miss Louisiana Smith. She did not look more than 18 years old, and was dressed with great richness. You saw at once that her well cut garments were of foreign importation. In person she was slender and graceful, and though her figure lacked the rounded symmetry of our own countrywomen, her face was fresh and blooming to a delicious degree.

"'My dear Louisiana,'" said George Jones, when the lovers had seated themselves, 'I have called to tell you that I can no longer endure this suspense. You know, my dearest, the custom of our country. When, after a sufficient number of private visits upon a young girl, an admirer has offered her his hand in marriage, and she has decided that he is the man of her choice, it is her duty to acquaint her parents with this fact, and to ask that they will sanction her betrothal. As you possess but a single parent, tell me, my love, whether you have yet informed your father that we desire to marry.'

"'I have spoken to my father,' replied Louisiana, in fond yet melancholy tones, 'and he answered me rather sternly, George, that he desired to see you when you next called here.'

"'Your father is at home now?'

"'Yes. He will appear presently. I tremble for the result of the interview. I greatly fear that he will oppose our marriage.'

"Shortly afterward Mr. Jonathan S. Smith entered the room. He was a gentleman not much over 40 years old; for it is well known that in America marriages are made at a very early age by both sexes. He was dressed with prosperous nicety, but his face bore signs of past exposure to wind and weather, and his coarse hands indicated that he had seen active work. Mr. Smith's early youth had been passed as a daily laborer, but by diligence and perseverance he had amassed a small sum which he had afterwards invested in railroad stocks, ultimately reaping a golden harvest from the lucky step. He now controlled a railroad which extended from the neighboring State of Maine to a portion of Southern America known as Chili. In Chili, where the climate is delightfully genial, Mr. Smith owned a fine estate, to which during the winter season he often made brief trips. In common with many Northerners he was fond of visiting these salubrious latitudes.

"Mr. Smith now greeted Jones with a demeanor of marked coldness. A few moments after he had seated himself, however, the gaudy-turbaned negress, whom we have before seen, appeared with refreshments, consisting of dried maize and a liquor called De Bourbon Whiskie, of which himself, his daughter and his guest partook with an equal relish.

"After this invariable custom of hospitality was completed, Mr. Smith addressed Louisiana's suitor in tones of solemn decision.

"'My daughter has told me,' he said, 'that you have made her a proposition of marriage. But I cannot consent to any such arrangement. I have recently received a proposal for Louisiana's hand from Mr. Powhatan L. Brown.'

"'Powhatan Brown!" exclaimed Jones. 'Why, he's over fifty years old!'

"Mr. Smith slightly frowned. 'He is more suited as a match for my daughter,' was the immediate reply, 'than any one else in New York. He owns the Massachusetts & Sacramento Railroad, beides being descended from one of our oldest Indian families. The marriage contract is to be signed to-morrow. I am sorry to inform you of this fact, sir, but it is my painful duty.'

"Jones rose to his feet, with an indignant flush on his honest face. 'And yet this is called a country,' he bitterly exclaimed, 'where a perfect equality of classes is said to exist!'

"He soon afterward took an agitated departure from the house, leaving Louisiana in hysterical tears. But he felt certain that their last meeting had not yet arrived; nor was he mistaken. He received a note that same evening from Miss Smith, in which she avowed her desire to meet him, between the hours of 10 and 11, on a beautiful esplanade jutting into the waters of the Hudson River, known as the Battery. This intention on Louisiana's part by no means shocked Jones; for it is the custom of the most elegant and refined American ladis to walk the streets of their native cities at all hours of the day and night, wholly unattended, running no danger or insult, on such occasions, from those whom they chance to encounter.

"Jones of course appeared at the place of rendezvous. One of those sudden and well-known changes in the American climate had recently sprung up, and as the lovers met face to face each shivered beneath the breath of an almost Arctic wind, which was sweeping across the river straight from the icy regions of Labrador and British America.

"'I shall never become the wife of Powhatan L Brown!' exclaimed Louisiana, in passionate tones, after her lover had greeted her. 'I would far rather appeal, dear George, to the Congress of my country against this unfatherly piece of tyranny! And I shall certainly do so, unless you are willing that I elope with you this very night and become your wife at once!'"

The story now grows even more wonderful though perhaps less pungently interesting to any resident of New York who may read it, for its photographic realism in the description of local metropolitan life. The lovers are secretely married that same night, and soon afterward take passage on a sailing vessel for Cuba, where, after a "delightful trip of two days," they prepare to spend the honeymoon. Here a most remarkable circumstance occurs. At Havana they fall in with an "elderly Indian lady," whose face and demeanor suggests a melancholy past. The lady originally belonged to one of the "semi-civilized Utah tribes," but with the exception of a feather head-dress and a quaint bead necklace she shows no trace of barbaric origin. Becoming greatly attached to Louisiana, she tells Jones' young bride the story of her previous life. The result is a perfect bomb-shell of discovery for both George and Louisiana. Their new friend was wooed and won, years ago, by a gentleman who had visited the remote settlement where she dwelt. After their marriage, the happy pair lived for several years in various portions of the country, and at length her husband wearied of her and shamelessly deserted her. She bore with the injustice, however, and refrained from exposing it among her husband's relatives in New York. Assuming her family name, she had ever since been known as "Mrs. Iroquois" and had lived a restless, wandering life, being possessed of a sufficient inheritance to support herself in moderate comfort. Mrs. Iroquois still loves her faithless spouse, though she has resigned all hope of being reclaimed as his wife. At the end of her mournful narration, this ill-fated lady confides to Louisiana the name of her heartless spouse. He is none other than Powhatan L. Brown!

A letter is immediately forwarded to Mr. Jonathan S. Smith, who extends a gracious pardon to his daughter and his new son-in-law, on learning these facts concerning the man whom he had so tyranically commanded Louisiana to marry. The happy couple return to New York, and are received by Mr. Smith with open arms. Brown's unprincipled behavior is exposed, and he is forthwith socially disgraced.

NATURAL LANGUAGE OF THE HANDS.—The hand has a great share in expressing our thoughts and feelings; raising the hands toward heaven, with the palms united, expresses devotion and supplication; wringing them, grief; throwing them toward heaven, admiration; dejected hands, despair and amazement; folding them, idleness; holding the fingers intermingled, musing and thoughtfulness; holding them forth together, yielding and submission; lifting them and the eyes to heaven, solemn appeal; waving the hand from us, prohibition; extending the right hand to any one, peace, piety and safety; scratching the head, care and perplexing thought; laying the right hand on the heart, affection and solemn affirmation; holding up the thumb, approbation; placing the right forefinger on the lips perpendicularly, bidding silence.

Donkey-Boys in Egypt.

People who have visited Cairo can never forget the donkey-boy. He is one of the central features of the place. To travelers he is the incarnation of everything Oriental, strange, convenient, civil, and wonderful in Egypt. His activity, his ready tact, his good temper, his avidity for backsheesh, but, above all, his knowledge of English, are astonishing. You are addressed unexpectedly in remote streets in a very good imitation of your native tongue, "How you do, Englishman; want donkey?" When you have hired him, the boy does everything for you. He makes your bargains at the bazar. He prescribes the proper tobacco for your cigarettes. He points out the local celebrities. He tells you the latest news, the last scandal about the Khedive, the name of his donkey, the date of an approaching festival, and, in fact, everything you want to know.

Many travelers, accustomed to winter in Egypt year after year, retain a donkey-boy for the season, and in cases of severe illness we have known one of these extraordinary factotums turn into a tender, attentive, and vigilant nurse. It would surprise many people who know the virtues of the donkey-boy to be told that almost all the accomplishments which make him valuable to the traveler are exercised in defiance of the law. If you return to Cairo a second time, it is very probable that you will find your favorite donkey-boy in prison when you arrive. The law, made in the interest of the dragomans, is that a donkey-boy may not speak English, may not interpret, and may not pay money for his employer. Such a law, like the law about hackney carriages, can not be enforced with any regularity, but it is often made the instrument of oppression, either through envy or spite, and, in days now happily gone by, through tyranny. A boy thrown into prison for an indefinite period—for there is no habeas corpus act in Egypt—used to be tempted to enlist. Many a recruit was thus ontained, and sent to perish in Abyssinia. The dragomans, who think that they only should be allowed to interpret, have not, however, been able to prevent the donkey-boys from learning English; and of late years, on many occasions, travelers have found it possible to go up the Nile, or on other journeys, with the help of a donkey-boy only, and no dragoman. The donkey-boy sometimes develops into a dragoman, but this can only be if he has learned to write and cipher; and some of the most accomplished "boys" remain "boys" to the end of their lives.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Beethoven's Favorite Violin.

Some time ago a highly interesting and valuable musical relic came into the possession of Mr. Edward Kunwald, a merchant in the city of London. It appears that Beethoven, before his death, bestowed his favorite violin upon one of his most intimate friends, Herr Carl Holz, whose widow parted with it last year to its present owner. The sealed mahogany case containing this precious instrument was deposited, upon its arrival in London, with Messrs. Comerford, notaries public, and by them formally opened in the presence of Dr. Joachim and Herr Gustav Ellisen. Within it reposed a violin, upon the back of which the letter "B" was roughly scratched, a certificate of ownership, signed "Elsie Holz, geboren von Bognar," an official document in the German language attesting the authenticity of this signature, as well as that of Beethoven himself, appended to a portrait of the great master, engraved by Selb, and subscribed, "To Herr von Holz, from his friend, Bethoven," the omission of an "e" being noticeable in the autographic signature as well as in the title of the print. An encased portrait of Beethoven is also let into the lid of the violin case; and Frau von Holz's certificate runs as follows: "My husband, Carl Holz, received this violin from his friend, Ludwig von Bethoven, as a present, and after the death of my husband it became my property. Vienna, 14 June, 1879." Professor Joachim tried the violin upon the occasion above alluded to, and pronounced it to be an instrument of considerable merit.

Thankfulness.

First among things to be thankful for is a thankful spirit. Some people would grumble at the accommodations in heaven, if they ever got there. They take their blessings here so much as a matter of course that even a day of general thanksgiving once a year is more than they feel any need of. And if their personal blessings in any measure fail, gratitude for what they have had or still enjoy, is the last thing they tnink of. Another class really desire to be thankful, but they are naturally despondent. Their sky is dark with clouds, as though a special Old Probabilities were employed to keep it full. They go through the world in a deprecating spirit, hoping things may turn out well, yet always fearing for the worst. We always feel glad for this class when Thanksgiving Day comes around. They then have an official warrant for gratitude. If their own hearts do not formulate blessings, they can listen to the sermon or look at the president's proclamation. How different with a thankful spirit! What a gift it is to be born with an outlook toward the bright side of things! And if not so by nature, what a triumph of grace to be made thankful through a renewed heart! It is so much more comfortable and rational to see what we have to be thankful for, and to rejoice accordingly, than to have our vision forever filled with our lacks and our needs. Happy are they who possess this gift! Blessings may fail and fortunes vary, but the thankful heart remains. The happy past, at least is secure—and heaven is ahead.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—The Rev. L. W. Bacon tells the following incident, which illustrates the success that attends when the people have a mind to work:

In the town of Norwich, Conn., at one of the union "Week of Prayer" meetings, a year ago, it was resolved to send a committee to every newsdealer in town, asking that the trade in semi-obscene pictorial papers should instantly cease.

And it did cease, accordingly; because the citizens present at the meeting pledged themselves to each other to refuse their custom to any shop that should persist in this vile but not illegal business. Was this unlawful? That is the question. Was it wrong? No. It ought to be lawful, and ought to be done in every village that is inhabited by decent people.

Aiming in Archery.

The first principle of aiming is to be sure to have the arrow, in drawing, directly under the right eye and lying directly in the line of vision of that eye as it looks at the point of aim. To do this perfectly, observe the following directions:

1. Take position and knock the arrow as heretofore described:

2. Raise the bow with the left hand drawing back the string with the right hand as the bow is lifted.

3. When the left hand has reached the due elevation for the shot, take aim with the right eye (without closing the left eye) over the point of the arrow.

4. The aim being thus taken, finish the draw by bringing the right hand to a point just below the chin, and there loose.

If the above rules are strictly followed, and the arrow, from the fixing of the aim to the point of loosing, has been all the time kept under the right eye, the shot will be in the direct line of vision of that eye.

In following this practice of aiming, the upper limb of the bow must be slanted to the right sufficiently to carry the bow-string entirely out of the vertical plane of vision of the right eye, otherwise two troubles will arise. In the first place, the string will be between the eye and the arrow; and secondly, the string will touch the chin before the draw is finished to the loosing point. When the bow is slanted to the right the arrow can lie directly under the eye, while the string is drawn to the loosing-point under the chin, and when let go, the arrow will fly directly away before the eye in a perfect line.

Before a beginner in archery can successfully practice aiming on correct principles, he must fully understand the laws of vision connected therewith By fixing the eye steadily upon some distant point, it will be discovered that this particular point is seen by *direct* vision, and all others by *indirect* vision. Now, in aiming, the *direct* vision is fixed upon the *point of aim*, and the pile of the arrow is made to cover this point; but the gold of the target and the entire length of the arrow are seen by indirect vision, except when the gold, as in point-blank shooting, is also the point of aim.

The first thing then to master, is perfect control of the vision of the right eye. To do this, some archers are compelled to close the left eye, a very ill appearing thing indeed, which should by all means be avoided. To test your vision take an arrow by the feathered end, and hold it in the right hand pointing at some distant object, keeping both eyes open. When the point of the arrow seems to cover the object, close the left eye. If then the object is still covered, you are aiming with your right eye. A little practice in this way will perfect your vision so that you can aim with your right eye and at the same time keep the left one open.—*From Maurice Thompson's Book.*

The Terrible New Jersey Fires.

The disasters by fire in the woods of New Jersey are, considering the amount of property destroyed, almost as terrible as those which swept through the Northwest several years ago. No lives have been lost, although whole families have been forced to flee in their nightclothes from their houses, so swift and sudden have been the attacks of the flames. Numerous horses, mules and cattle, have been burned in the flames, from which it was impossible to rescue them. In Atlantic county alone, one hundred horses have been burned, and in addition to the woodland, fences, hay, and corn stored in the barns, gardens, vineland and cranberry swamps have been destroyed. The value of the latter is estimated as something like ten million dollars. There are reports that the fires are chiefly incendiary, set either carelessly or maliciously by tramps. If we may judge from the conversation of "two quiet gray-beards" with a New York *Herald* reporter standing on the steps of a little church Sunday morning, the community is greatly excited about it. For both the gray-beards hoped that if the people caught the incendiaries they would tie them up and throw them into the fire. They said, moreover, that this fate had been actually meted out to a tramp a few years ago, who, after boiling his coffee, had neglected to put out the fire. It burned the cabins of two brothers, who caught the unfortunate tramp, bound him, and though the wife of one of them screamed a protest, cast him into the burning cabin. "Some of the neighbors came up before he'd done hollerin'." Down at Vineland a few days before, they said, the people stopped "fighting fire" and went to hunting for two men who, with rags and kerosene, had set two houses on fire while the others were burning.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

I luv a good-natured phool better than a wize cynick.

If professors would mix more molassis and less vinegar with their religion, they would ketch more flize.

The man who looks upon his children az a burden iz a poltroon and a coward.

One ov the most important lessons ov life, one which we hav use for almost every day, iz to learn how to "*grin and bear it.*"

Lazyness iz the grate bane ov life. A lazy man iz not necessarily a wicked one, but the devil don't want enny better subjeckt to praktiss on.

Enthuziasm is the pepper sass ov existence; even a good cauze, without the animus ov enthusiasm, has a suspishus look to it.

Menny authors are az abstruse in their writings az tho they had locked up the meaning ov their sentences and thru the key away.

There ain't no man so low down in the skale ov life but what he kan do sum good, but the trubble iz, the same man kan do allmost enny amount ov evil.

A lie iz more creditable enny time than a poor exouse.

In trieing to raize a ton, a judishus grunt iz worth more than a lift.

I hav allwuss had a heap more trubble in gitting by the puppy who stood at the ritch man's door, than I ever had managing the mastiff inside.

A rifleman who was at the battle of Ulundi, collected enough of the bullets fired at the British by the Zulus at that place to make a grate, fender, fire-irons, etc., of them. This novel conversion of deadly missiles into a model of a peaceful fireplace, which is said to have been done with taste and skill, has been presented to the museum of the Natal Society.

Health and Dress.

Dr. Richardson delivered a lecture at the London Institute on "Health and Dress." The object of the lecture was to show what reforms were most required in order that dress might minister to health. What was wanted in the reform of dress was good fashion for both sexes and for every-day life in social intercourse. Faulty as the male attire might be in artistic points of view, it was, in relation to health, perfection as compared with the dress worn by woman. It kept all parts of the body equally warm; it was carried by the shoulders; it allowed free movement of the limbs, and it provided for ready change to meet the vicissitudes of season. The reform he suggested in the dress of women was that it should in all practical details have the same advantages, and should be in fact the same, with the exception of the exterior robe or gown. The long dress for women, which even trespassed slightly on the ground, was the most becoming for them. This should play the same part as the outer coat of the man, the rest of the dress being the same, except that it might be made of rather lighter materials. The great Surgeon Cline, when once consulted by an anxious mother what she should do to prevent a girl from becoming deformed, answered, "Let her have no stays, and let her run about like the boys." He would indorse this wise rule, and would add, "Let the mothers of England clothe the girls precisely as they clothe the boys, permitting knickerbockers if they like, and let them add the one distinguished mark of a light, loose flowing gown, and the girls will grow into women as vigorous, as healthy, and as well formed in body as their companions of the sterner sex." In the next part of the lecture the quality of clothing was considered, and the amount at various seasons. The necessity of special care in adapting clothing to season was illustrated from the physiological rule first discovered by the late Mr. Milner, that the body, independently of any will of its own, underwent two pounds of waste and of increase of weight, the waste commencing toward the close of September and the increase in the first weeks of April. Warm clothing ought to begin in September or early in October, and ought not to be left off until the close of April. For underclothing next the skin he strongly recommended silk, and with that, light fleecy flannel.

Thick, heavy flannel, and every material that absorbed and held the watery excretions from the skin, were at all times bad. Heavy clothes were at all times bad, and had really no necessary connection with warmth. For outer garments in cold weather, those that were light and fleecy were best, and furs were excellent. He criticised severely the permanent waterproof which shuts up the rain that distils from the body at the same time that it keeps out the rain which falls from the clouds—a distinction with a difference not in favor of the wearer of the permanent waterproof. Then he dwelt on the color of dress, contending that the *Lancet* was quite right in stating that white color was the best even in cold weather, while it was admittedly the best in the summer season. The objection to white was, of course, the readiness with which it shows the dirt, an objection which was strictly an advantage in a healthy point of view, but which would be met practically by modifying the color to gray. For all ordinary occasions light gray ought to take the place of black for outer coverings of the body. Black was, in fact, of all colors the very worst, and those poor ladies who thought it necessary after bereavement to immerse themselves for months in crape were indeed to be pitied. After the suttee, it was almost the saddest of miseries inflicted by society on the already miserable.—*London Telegraph.*

A Strange Character.

More than thirty years since, there came to reside in Paris a certain Mahmoud Benayad Pasha, a wealthy Turk, who invested an immense sum of money in the purchase of premises in the Rue Montmartre, in order to build himself a retreat in the heart of the city, where he might combine his oriental life of seclusion of the harem with the enjoyment of the pleasures of Paris. The retreat was furnished with everything in oriental custom, including singing-girls, dancing-girls, odalisques and other luxuries. The neighbors not infrequently were startled by the sound of revelry by night, the songs and drums, the laughter and noise from behind the high walls surrounding Benayad Pasha's garden, and curiosity grew so great in the mind of a man-milliner living in the Passage du Saumon that he built himself a *gloriette* on the roof of his house, from whence he could witness the merry goings-on within the Pasha's harem. The Pasha grew so indignant at this violation of his privacy that, in true oriental fashion, he insisted on purchasing the Passage du Saumon immediately, in order to prevent, by a clause in the lease of the houses, any attempt of the same kind to be made by the other occupants. The Duc de Montmorency, owner of the property, was somewhat astonished at the proposal, and placed a higher price upon it than was consistent with the profits to be derived from the houses. But Benayad Pasha scorned to bargain, and the whole of the property, from the Rue Montmartre to the Rue Montorgued, was transferred to him at once.

A HORSE AND CAT STORY.—The Faribault (Minn.) *Democrat* tells the following funny farm episode:

An amusing scene took place on Eighth street a day or two since, when a gentleman, while on his way to the barn to turn his horse loose for a short time, picked up a pet cat, and putting her in a fish-basket, hung her up on a clothes-line pole about seven feet from the ground.

When the horse was loosed, he walked over to the pole, and seeing the cat in the basket, put his nose up to investigate, and the cat put out her paw and gave the obtruding nose a lively scratch.

The horse immediately turned around, looked back over his shoulder as though to take aim and measure the distance, kicked, and cat, basket and all shot into the air like a rocket. The horse watched the success of his shot, then gave a low whinny of delight, and walked away to feed.

"We wish," said a Texas newspaper, "that a few of our citizens could be permitted to live till they die a natural death, so as to show the world what a magnificent, healthy country Texas really is."

Something About Fans.

Kan Si was the first lady who carried a fan. She lived in ages which are past, and for the most part forgotten, and she was the daughter of a Chinese Mandarin. Who ever saw a Mandarin, even on a tea-chest, without his fan? In China and Japan to this day every one has a fan; and there are fans of all sorts for everybody. The Japanese waves his fan at you when he meets you, by way of greeting, and the beggar who solicits for alms has the exceedingly small coin "made on purpose" for charity presented to him on the tip of the fan.

In ancient times, among the Greeks and Romans, fans seem to have been enormous; they were generally made of feathers, and carried by slaves over the heads of their masters and mistresses to protect them from the sun, or waved above them to stir the air.

Catherine de Medicis carried the first folding fan ever seen in France; and in the time of Louis the Fourteenth the fan was a gorgeous thing, often covered with jewels, and worth a small fortune. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry the Eighth. All his many wives carried them and doubtless wept behind them. A fan set in diamonds was once given to Queen Elizabeth upon New Year's day.

The Mexican feather fans which Cortez had from Montezuma were marvels of beauty; and in Spain a large black fan is the favorite. It is said that the use of the fan is as carefully taught in that country as any other branch of education, and that by a well-known code of signals a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation with any one, especially an admirer.

The Japanese criminal of rank is politely executed by means of a fan. On being sentenced to death he is presented with a fan, which he must receive with a low bow, and as he bows, *presto!* the executioner draws his sword and cuts his head off. In fact, there is a fan for every occasion in Japan.—*Harper's Young Folks.*

The Bicycle and the Tricycle.

A writer in the English *Mechanic* says: "A good tricycle is an exceedingly rare thing. The makers, so far as my experience goes, pay little or no attention to small but important matters, and the consequence is that few tricycles can class over second or third rate. With a good tricycle the labor is less than a good bicycle, the motion is far smoother, less power is wasted in shaking the rider about, and the strain on the attention is, beyond comparison, less. With a good tricycle any rider without daily training may ride the whole day, day after day—a thing that no bicycle rider could do without constant training. The average running speed, in my own experience, is about the same; but I can travel twice the distance in one day with a tricycle as compared with a first-rate bicycle with suspension spring and roller bearings, the tricycle having plain parallel bearings to all three wheels. As a traveling machine in all weathers, the tricycle is the best beyond all comparison, partly from the ease with which the ground is covered, partly from the perfect protection from weather which an umbrella gives. I certainly am not cramped on the tricycle, but in precisely the same position as when on the bicycle. My reason for adhering to the bicycle is a simple one. The motion is rough, the exercise is hard, and the two together keep my chronic dyspepsia in check. The tricycle is easy, smooth, sleepy work, and has no effect whatever, so far as my health is concerned. I keep a bicycle for physic, and a tricycle for going about the country for pleasure.

TRAVELING STONES.—The famous traveling stones of Australia are rivaled by round stones, from the size of a pea to six inches in diameter, found in Nevada. They are described as follows:

When distributed about upon the floor, table or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling towards a common center, and there lie huddled like a lot of eggs in a nest.

A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remains motionless.

They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter; and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found.

The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore.

TO PRESERVE APPLES IN QUARTERS IN IMITATION OF GINGER.—The proportions are three pounds of apples to two of pounded loaf sugar. Peel, core, and quarter the apples. Put a layer of sugar and fruit alternately with a quarter of a pound of best white ginger, into a wide-mouthed jar. Next day infuse an ounce of bruised ginger in half a pint of boiling water. Cover it close, and, on the day following, put the apples which have now been two days in the sugar, into a preserving jar with the water strained from the ginger. Boil till the apples look clear, and the syrup rich. An hour is about the time, and throw in the peel of a lemon before it has quite finished boiling. Care must be taken not to break the apples put in the jars. Take hard ripe apples, as they make the best preserves.

CORN LIGHT-BREAD.—Take one quart of water, heat to boiling heat, then stir in corn meal to make a thin mush. Take it from the fire, add one gallon of meal, a teacup two-thirds full of new milk, one egg, and cold water enough to make a thin batter (but not too thin). The hot mush will make it about warm enough. Set it where it will keep warm, and stir it every half hour (frequent stirring will cause it to rise quicker). It will rise in from five to seven hours. As soon as it rises, heat an old-fashioned oven and lid, grease the oven and bake quick, but let it set and soak two hours before taking it from the oven, then let it get cold through before cutting it.

Mr. Evarts is now growing so thin that when he walks along the street with a cane in his hand, men make bets at short range on which is and is not the cane.

There are three million unmarried men in the United States.

Personal.

Jay Gould controls 7,864 miles of railroad.

Wilkie Collins is a doctor as well as a novelist.

Senator Conkling never drinks wine, even at a dinner party.

Moody is a sub-deacon in a Congregational church in Chicago.

Prince Bismarck has just celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday in Berlin.

General J. E. B. Stuart's widow has just been elected principal of the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton.

Vice President Wheeler is described as being very fond of animals, and often stopping during his walks to stroke a stray cat or dog.

Prince Bismarck is urged by his physicians to retire temporarily from State affairs, on account of the overstraining of his nervous system.

The original MS. of Mrs. Hemans poem, beginning "The breaking waves dashed high," is the last acquisition of the museum of the Pilgrim Society.

Mr. T. A. Hendricks is a lawyer from taste as well as training. It is said that as a boy at school he was in the habit of arguing imaginary law cases as he walked to and from the "temple of learning."

Mr. Albert Crane is to erect a library building in Quincy, Mass., as a memorial of his father, Thomas Crane, who was a native of the town, and the town has voted to spend $10,000 for a site and to call the building the Crane Memorial Hall, and the library the Thomas Crane Library.

The late Henry Vincent told a correspondent of the Troy *Times* that he was one day driving with Mr. John Bright when their carriage was stopped by a man who informed them of Lincoln's death. Neither of them spoke, they drove on in silence, and when they looked at each other, the eyes of both were full of tears.

Three farmer brothers of the late William Cullen Bryant live in Princeton Ill. They are described as good, honest, and substantial men, only one, Mr. J. H. Bryant, having literary capacity. He has written many poems, and published them, too. He dwells in a handsome house, which was the gift of his distinguished brother.

Of the five daughters of Queen Victoria, the Crown Princess of Germany married at eighteen; the late Princess Alice of Hesse was married when she was nineteen; the Princess Helena married at twenty; the Princess Louise when she married the Marquis of Lorne was about the same age that her young sister Princess Beatrice is—that is, twenty-three.

A writer in a London paper, describing Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the younger, at Newport, says that he is a tall, thin, active, young man, with hair a little touched with gray, a bachelor, with a shy, retiring manner, a firm jaw, and a prominent Roman nose, which reminds you of a portrait of his father, and would have pleased Napoleon. He listens rather than talks.

When Bismark remarked not long ago that princes of the blood royal had begun to take up other than the military calling, people wondered whom he meant to refer to. It is now stated that he was speaking of Karl Theodore, Duke of Bavaria, who has just received the title of M. D. from the Bavarian State authorities. The Duke passed a strict medical examination and is now fully licensed to practice as a physician.

Fashion Notes.

Cloverleaf green is a soft, dull shade just coming into use.

Brocade sash ribbons are used in place of tapestry for trimming handsome house-dresses.

Bonnet crowns embroidered in pale green crystal on thin black net are among fashions, fresh as dew.

Satin rosettes of lilac or scarlet, like double poppies, are a stylish trimming for bonnets in place of bows.

The fashion this year is for soft and well-contrasted colors and soft materials, copied or derived from antique silks.

The small Japanese figures, painted satin birds, and large flies for embossed work are now furnished at the fancy shops.

Court trains are decreasing in length and width, falling short of the prescribed four yards in length and three in width.

Gold lace is replaced in fine models for bonnets by the Florentine open-work of straw, which has the effect of Etruscan gold.

A serviceable yet coquettish stocking for home wear is dark drab lisle thread, with flowered instep wrought in the gayest colors in silks.

A gay little casino dress is ecru batiste, with trimmings of small Japanese fans, applique in silk round the scant flounce and on the sash.

Heavy pearl and jet fringes, tassels dotted over the silk, jet and passementerie medallions and close diaper-work in beads are seen on the finest dresses of the year.

Pots of blooming violet plants, with covers of thick white paper, are inexpensive modes of supplying rooms with the indispensable fragrance at this season.

Large fichus of India muslin and duchesse lace with very long ends to tie on the bosom and hang to the middle of the skirt are fashionable for elegant home dress.

Rose color and pale buff, gray and pink, strawberry red and ecru, rouge and cream are stylish unions of color. Vandyke brown and daffodil yellow is an artistic combination, among the richest in nature.

The bouquet on the parasol adds another touch of pleasing coquetry to the dress of our ladies. A plain black parasol without lace is stylish with a cluster of shaded red roses fastened by a flat knot of black ribbon on one of the gores.

Puffed sleeves, gathered in a narrow band halfway down the forearm and frilled with silk or lace are new and becoming. Modest gigot or leg of mutton sleeves, which always lend the waist a trim shape by comparison, are on the rolls of fashion.

Uncut gems and pearls mounted with barbaric simplicity and security are worn, in the highest circles, a fashion set by her Majesty a year since, which must be considered at once artistic and wise, as best showing the beauty of the stones.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Samuel Brannan is in Mexico trying to adjust his claims against the Government of that country.

Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, has gone to Mexico.

A man named Keating found upon the street-railroad track, near Brannan street, a fore-finger of a person's hand. He was unable to discover its owner.

In the case of Samuel Green, charged with the murder of Patrick Higgins, the jury announced that they could not agree.

Intelligence has been received from Victoria that the steamer Empire requires a new stem, which will have to be sent up from here.

The jury in the case of Catherine Cappola, charged with murder, returned with a verdict of not guilty. This is the third trial of the case, the jury having disagreed on the two previous trials.

The census enumeration in this city is progressing with satisfaction and dispatch. Up to this time there has not been found any one who refuses ultimately to give the required information to the census takers.

Patrick Griffin, a laborer employed at the works at the seawall, while endeavoring to run away from danger, a blast having been prepared and ignited, stumbled on a rock and fell against the railroad track, dislocated his right collar-bone.

County Clerk Stuart reports that his office fee last month amounted to $4,325 50, of which $333 was received for 172 marriage licenses issued. In addition, $383 was collected for the benefit of the Law Library Fund, being $1 on each complaint filed.

Dividends were paid by local incorporations during the month of May to the amount of $590,866, against $949 433 in the same month last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the mining companies, which in May, 1879, paid $759,300, and in May, 1880, only $332,950.

For interrupting the religious services in the synagogue on Tyler street, B. Goldman was arrested by Special Officer Seybold for disturbing the peace, and, because Goldman forcibly repelled the officer, and additional charge of battery was booked against him.

There was a limited attendance at the sand lot Sunday afternoon. Vice President Smith, in calling the meeting to order, stated that Denis Kearney and several other delegates were now on their way to Chicago to help nominate a President in the interest of the working classes of the country.

Several billiard-table manufacturers have filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors, asking for a modification of the order imposing a license upon billiard and pool tables, so that all tables where the use of the same is not charged for shall be exempt from license. The tax now imposed is $6 for the first table and $5 for each additional table.

Complaints have been made to the Chinese consular authorities that in the taking of the census, the enumerators have, probably unintentionally, duplicated the number of Chinese residents in two cases. It is stated that the names of some sixty-two Chinese in one case and twenty in another were taken at certain factories and subsequently at their boarding houses.

Under the provisions of the McClure charter, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, some changes will be made in the Police Department. The number of Police Captains will be increased from five to six, and the Police Commissioners may increase the force to 500 men if they deem such an increase necessary. The present Commissioners will hold office four years from the time they were appointed.

The bark Forest Queen, which arrived from Honolulu, brought information that the bark Caroline Joseph Perkins, Jones, master, in attempting to beat out from the harbor of Kahului May 14th, went ashore and became a total loss. She had gone clear of Kahului harbor, but when abreast of Waiehu, in trying to tack ship, she missed wind stays and went ashore, the rudder coming up through the deck at the first thump.

The financial statement of the Harbor Commissioners for the month of May is as follows: Receipts from wharves, $47,395 34; amount drawn from State Treasury, $5,141.17. Total receipts, $100,536.51. Disbursements: Current expenses, $16,643.60; construction of seawall account, $52,267 38; remitted to State Treasury, $31,625.53. Total disbursements, $1 0 536.51. Available amount in State Treasury, $324,644.02.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bakers' Union was held Saturday at Druids' Hall. J. M. Days reported that the union had gained their third victory, the Superior Court having affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of parties arrested for violating the "Bakers' Law." The bakers had met their enemies at the last Legislature in Sacramento, in the Police Court in this city, and also in the Superior Court.

Senator Booth and Representatives Page, Davis and Pacheco have united in a letter to the President, strongly recommending N. W. Spaulding, of Oakland, for appointment as Surveyor of Customs for the port of San Francisco, vice Paul Morrill, deceased. In presenting Mr. Spaulding's name, they designate him as the possessor of staunch business qualities, competent and reliable, and predict that his appointment will give general satisfaction.

In the suit of Fanny White vs. The London and San Francisco Bank, to prevent the sale of property to pay the debts of John White, plaintiff's husband, Judge Cary has given judgment against the plaintiff. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. White came to this State, and Mrs. White earned a deal of money at her trade as a milliner. This was invested in property which has increased much in value. Her husband, "who didn't do much of anything," got into debt, and the property was seized as satisfaction. The judge decided that the property was community property and must be responsible.

Thursday, the 17th instant, is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A telegram has been received in this city from Congressman Horace Davis, saying that the Secretary of War has directed salutes to be fired from all the forts in the harbor on that day. The Bunker Hill Association is endeavoring to make the celebration as general as possible. A picnic will be held at Belmont, at which Walter Leman will read a poem, and H. A. Gorley will deliver an oration. There will be music and other efforts to make the day one of enjoyment. The association requests that there be a general display of bunting from the flag staffs in the city and shipping in the harbor.

Kalloch continues to occupy a large share of public notoriety. Neilson's pamphlet has had a very large sale, and a man named Alexander Kydd has had Neilson arrested for libel. It is understood that Kydd is a member of Kalloch's church and was desirous of testing the truth of Neilson's pamphlet, but Kalloch sends two attorneys into court with a long affidavit, asking that the case against Neilson be dismissed. He disclaims any knowledge of Kydd, and says he believes the action was brought by collusion for the sake of bringing his history before the public. After argument by counsel the case was postponed until July 7th. On Sunday Kalloch gave his own history in place of the usual sermon. It is needless to say that his own estimate of himself presents a striking contrast to that given in Neilson's pamphlet.

At nine o'clock Friday morning, the streets in the vicinity of the Youths' Directory literally swarmed with boys, about 500 appearing in response to a demand in a morning paper for 100 to go to Alviso, Santa Clara county, to pick strawberries. One hundred of the number were engaged. They averaged about 15 years of age and were respectable in appearance and deportment. Mr. Gallagher, the ranchman who employs them, will defray their expenses to Alviso and pay them at the rate of seven cents per drawer (four and one-half pounds), including board and lodging. There is ample work to occupy the boys for two months. It is hoped by their friends that during this period they will give satisfaction to their employer and establish a reputation that will prompt other ranchmen to follow Mr. Gallagher's method.

The Pacific Coast Press Association, before their adjournment, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The onerous advance in the price of printing-paper be rs with such terrible and crushing effect upon the prosperity of journalism in this country, and actually threatens the permanency of a large percentage of publications that, having based their estimates of business upon former rates, now find themselves unable to fulfill their obligations.

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Press Association hereby emphatically expresses its unqualified disapproval of the recent combination of the paper manufacturers of this country.

Resolved, That this association, representing the editors and publishers of this coast, unanimously request our representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to endeavor to repeal the duty on paper, paper material and all chemicals used in the manufacture of printing-paper.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Senate in executive session, confirmed Horace Maynard as Postmaster-General.

Subscriptions amounting to 250,000,000 roubles have been received to the new Russian loan.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to favorably report Putnam as minister to Belgium.

The British Consul at Scutari has proposed to Montenegro to conclude an armistice with the Albanians.

It is reported that the Chinese have driven the Russians back to the Kuldja frontiers, capturing many villages.

Colonel J. C. Andenreid, of General Sherman's staff, died at his residence in Washington. His remains were to be interred at West Point.

The German Government has directed the corvette Frega to proceed to Hongkong, to reinforce the German squadron in Chinese waters.

The statement that the Pope has written a conciliatory letter to Emperor William on the subject of the Church conflict, is unfounded.

A duel has been fought on the Belgian frontier between two Spaniards, Marquis Gil D'Olivars and Count de Lardi. The Count was killed.

The steamships Ohio and Berlin, from Bremen, have arrived at Baltimore, the first with 1,208, and the last with 1,246 immigrant passengers.

The rebel outposts near Munhla, Burmah, were successfully attacked. The rebels captured and decapitated the commander of the Royal troops.

A serious accident occurred on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, Germany. A train ran off the track, killing two persons and wounding thirty-two.

Charles W. Scofield, a New York iron merchant, has suspended. His liabilities are placed at about $2,000,000, half of which is secured by merchandise.

The German Emperor has formally announced the betrothal of his grandson, Prince William of Prussia, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

A telegram from Mozambique informs the Portuguese Government of the capture of the principal slave exporter. Three dhows were taken with 200 slaves on board.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association are in session at Farwell Hall, Chicago. Many delegates are there, including some of the most prominent ladies in the country.

Information is received of the death of ex-Comptroller D. B. Connelly, the Tweed Ring fugitive. It is stated that he died at Marseilles, France, after a surgical operation.

The Czar, on receiving the telegram announcing the death of the Czarina, returned to St. Petersburg immediately. The Duke of Edinburgh will go to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral.

The insurrection in the district of Bagdad is assuming serious proportions, and Government troops there are insufficient. The Arabs demand self-government, under the protection of England.

It is rumored that a Cuban filibustering expedition, composed of Americans, left Montreal on board of a steamer Wednesday. The cargo is said to be composed of 150,000 cartridges and a large number of firearms.

Senator Booth submitted an amendment, which will be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to increase the amount for the completion of the Mare Island dry dock from $750,000 to $1 0 0,000.

A number of Khokan pilgrims have arrived at Cabul, fugitives from Samarland, where some of them were articled to carry letters inciting general revolt in Bokhara, Turkistan and Khokand, and in aid of the Chinese.

The colored seamen belonging to the schooner Mignonette, Norfolk, Va., killed the captain and cook and seriously wounded the mate, and then took a boat and escaped to the shore. They are supposed to be hiding in the swamps.

In the English House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke said the Government did not intend to resume communication with Persia relative to Herat, but at the same time they were desirous of placing Herat under a peaceful and stable rule.

In the Christiancy divorce case Judge Hagger allowed the defendant, Mrs. Christiancy, $150 per month and counsel fees of $300. The plaintiff's counsel are debating the propriety of dismissing the bill of divorce rather than abide by this decision.

The President has nominated Eugene Schuyler, now Consul-General at Rome, as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent for the United States at Bucharest, and Wm. N. Peythe, now Vice-Consul at Tientsien, as secretary of the Commission to China.

Admiral Ammen has a dispatch from Engineer Menocal stating that the Nicaragua Congress has confirmed the concessions recently made by the president of that Republic to an American company for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal across the Isthmus.

The duel between Rochefort and Koechlin was fought in Swiss territory. The duel only occupied about two minutes. Rochefort's sword, while parrying a thrust, slipped from his gloved hand, and Koechlin's sword entered the lower part of Rochefort's chest, below the sternum and false ribs.

Sergeant Ruddock, of the Texas State troops, has secured four of the twelve Mexicans who murdered Bishop and plundered his store. They were caught in Mexico. The Mexican and Texas officials combined to bring them to punishment. They have been paroled pending on the river for years.

About seventy paddlers struck in Louisville, Ky., thrown out of employment, about 1,000 other laborers. The prospects of an early adjustment of the difficulty are not favorable, as the proprietors of the rolling mills, rather than continue at the existing rates, would prefer to remain closed all summer.

In the English House of Commons the chief secretary for Ireland stated that he believed the measures taken for the relief of Irish distress were sufficient, but he intends to introduce a bill to provide another three-quarters of a a million or a million and a half from the surplus of the church fund.

The Swiss Committee of the National Council, appointed to examine the questions of federal administration, have discussed the effect of the recently expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and requested the Federal Council to take measures to prevent their establishing themselves on Swiss territory.

Governor Pitkin of Colorado received a telegram from General Pope, saying he discredits the report that the Indians are now in North Park. Word comes from Los Pinos Agency that the White River Utes are there attending races on Ouray's farm, and that Ouray denies that any of his Indians are in North Park, or have molested the whites.

George Miller of Little Rock, Ark., received a dispatch from Texarkana, Ark., advising him that a mob had attempted to take from the jail and lynch a negro arrested for attempted rape. The friends of Cromwell, the prisoner, fired on the mob, and the fire was returned and eight persons are reported wounded, some fatally. The sheriff now reports all quiet.

The Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in: R questing the President to open negotiations with France, Spain, Austria and Italy relative to the importation of tobacco in their dominions; to amend the statutes relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, concurred in, with further amendments extending its provisions.

At a recent meeting of the "Societie d'Economie Politique, Paris," the Chinese question formed the principal topic discussed. Some mention ed the aspects of the question, as he saw them on the Pacific Coast, but he had noticed elsewhere among the working population the same aversion to invasion of cheaper labor as in California. The Italians are bitterly opposed to the irruption of French workmen in Italy.

The ravages of the phylloxera in France are becoming more serious daily. In July last it was computed that one-third of the total surface devoted to wine-growing had been irretrievably devasted, and as the plague has been steadily increasing all the year it is estimated that 40,000 acres have been added to the total amount of land lost. The Society of Wine Growers has been formed for the purpose of utilizing and applying scientific means for destroying the insect.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week under review have been exceedingly light. The demand for export at the moment is also light. Receipts from country mills and from Oregon are liberal and stocks are generally heavy. The grocery and country trade is not brisk in this line. The tone of the market is still dull and weak for all but the high grades. These seem able to take care of themselves, pending the arrival of choice new milling wheat.

We quote, Superfine common, $3.50@$3 62½; Superfine, $3 75@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; choice and extra choice, $5 87½@$——; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8-9d@9s3d.	9s11d@10s5d.
Freight rates,	45@50s.	45@46s.
Local market,	$1,60@1.62½.	$1.45@1.50

The freight for spot lots of average, California to Liverpool, and for good to choice ship ping in this city.

This market drags heavily with too few transactions made public on which to base any certain view of the market. So small are stocks, receipts and offerings that the spot market is a matter of comparative indifference. The interesting question is the market for the crop about to be harvested. This hinges on the weather in the two hemispheres, and on the supply of tonnage. The last influence is now pretty well defined as likely to rule against the interests of our wheat growers. Refer to the subject where it is treated under its proper head. The weather is of course an unknown quantity. As regards the acreage of wheat, taking the world together is large. As a bread rule the climatic influences have been favorable to the plant from the time it was put in the ground. Earlier in the season the climates were very favorable, but as the spring advanced we kept hearing of more or less damage in most wheat regions. Some of the Western States have suffered severely. Our own State has suffered some. At present we might might sum up results with the remarks that America is not likely to have any greater surplus than she has exported in the year about to close, and that Western Europe is not likely to need near so much as she has had to buy. It is, however, a long time before England and France harvest their crops. Their skies are tickle, and their grain never safe until it is in the barns.

We quote Superfine, $1.40@1.45; fair to choice milling, $1.50@$1.60; shipping, $1.40@1 50.

BARLEY—Low prices have created an active demand mostly in feed. While receipts and offerings are large, and there is more or less selling pressure, speculators think the stuff is cheap and that a reaction must set in before a great while. In the south the new crop is coming in, but Arizona will take a large part of the surplus from there.

We quote feed, 67½70; Brewing, 80@85; Chevalier, 65@70; for Coast, $——@—— for good, to choice bay.

OATS—Our supplies are nearly all coming from Puget Sound. For all but strictly choice, the market is well supplied and easy. Gilt-edge lots are wanted at full figures.

We quote milling at $1 55@1 60; good to choice feed, $1 40@$1 50; common to fair feed $1 25@$1 35

CORN—The demand for export continues and is likely to continue for many months. The market is strong and active under this influence at a sharp advance. White is very scarce and wanted at our top price. It is likely that we shall need to import from Omaha as we did two years ago. The locusts are reported as having devoured all the crop in Central America.

We quote white at $1 65@1 75; large yellow, $. 40@1 45; small round yellow, $——@ 45.

RYE—There is hardly any demand, and the market is very dull and weak.

We quote Stockton choice at $1.10; coast 65c

BUCKWHEAT—Is very scarce and wanted. We quote at $2 25@2 50.

WOOL—In this market there is no improvement to note. On the contrary the tone is duller and weaker and transactions rather. No sales are made excepting where the necessity of realizing forces holders to accept buyers' views. Eastern markets go from bad to worse. Only washed wools of the finest grades and soundest fibre are selling at 4c, Michigan wools are quoted at 3c to 4c for the best of them. Certainly the boom seems to be over as a final matter. Some of our large holders expect a reaction and are shipping East on their own account, hoping to meet the improvement on the other side. Eastern operators appear to entertain no such apprehensions, but the wool market is peculiar and it is hard to say what may or may not take place.

Southern, fair to good	20	@ 22
Southern choice	21	@ 2
San Joaquin, fair to good	23	@ 25
San Joaquin choice	26	@ 27
Northern, fair to good	—25	@— 27
Northern, choice	28	@— 3
Oregon, eastern, fair to good	21	@— 22
Oregon, eastern, choice	23	@— 24
Oregon, valley, fair to good	23	@— 24
Oregon, valley, choice	25	@— 6

BUTTER—The supply barely meets the demand, and the market is firm for all good grades. Dairymen are improving in their work, and the butter comes to hand in good shape in spite of the heat.

CHEESE—The market is about as last reported. Factory in cases are now in sufficient stock to justify quotations. Shippers should be careful how they send in goods in this weather. We have seen some cheese so out of shape that it will hardly sell for half its value.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, —@2 c; common to good roll, 16@ 9 c. Cheese, California, 8@11c; Western cheese, —@ —c. California Eggs 20@22c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—Potatoes are dominating. Onions seem to have touched bottom for the present.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 21@30c; reds, 25@35c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 3½@45; sweet potatoes, $—@—; Petalumas, 30@40, Chili garnets, 40@50, peach blows, —; new potatoes 50@$1.25; onions, new, 70@75.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Beef and mutton are cheaper. Hogs are firm.

We quote, beef, 1st qual., dressed net, ₱ lb. 6@6½c; beef, 2d qual., 5@5½c; beef, 3d qual., 4@4½; mutton, choice, dressed ₱ lb., 8@8½c; hogs, 1st qual., gross, ₱ lb. 5½@5½c; hogs, 2d qual., 3½@4c; hogs, dressed, 7¾@8c; veal, small, ₱ lb., 7½@8c.; veal, large, 5@6; lamb, spring, ₱ lb., 5@6c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—The market is duller and weaker.

Peas, ₱ 100 lbs,	$1 20@1 40;	Butter, $1 15
@1 45; Lima,	——;	Red, 1 10@ $1 15
Pink,	$1 10@1 15;	Bayos, $1 10@$1 15,

Small, white, $1 2½@1 40; Dried Peas, $1 00@——.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Should we need 400,000 bags this year they will cost our farmers $4,500,000. The market is active at full prices

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11½@11¾; hand-sewed, 22x36, 11½@11¾; gunnies, as to weight, —@14; oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15; wool sacks, heavy, —@55; wool sacks, light, —@52½c; flour bags, ½ sacks 5@6; flour bags, ¼-sacks, 9@10.

HONEY—As the supply increases the market unnecessarily weakens. Comb is not so scarce, and late high prices are no longer obtainable.

We quote comb, white, per pound 12@15 strained, choice to extra choice, 6@8½; dark and candied 5@5½.

PROVISIONS—We note good demand light stocks, and firm values on all goods in this line. The warm months usually increase the demand.

Hams, C. S. C., choice to fancy, —@15; hams, C. S. C., fair to good, 13 14 hams, unknown brands, —@—; hams, uncanvassed, California, 11@12, bacon, Eastern, light, C. S. C., @13; bacon, Eastern, heavy, 12@12½; bacon, California, medium, uncanvassed, — 12; bacon California, light, uncanvassed, —@ 13 lard, California, 5 to 1-lb tins, @12; lard, Eastern, refined, 5 to 50 lbs. 13@14; lard, California, country cured— @ —

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—We note two charters for immediate loading—one small iron ship to Cork with wheat at £3, and one small wooden vessel with wheat and merchandise to Liverpool at £2 14s. The future appears distinctly in the comparison of the visible supply. Should we find an active demand for wheat, ships must reap the benefit.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	8,7 8	15 8-2	187,555
1879.	18 454	23 4 0	161 548

The first almanac was printed by Geo. Von Purbach in 1469.

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April —, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boil about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE No. 108 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. —, 187—.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my eczema, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is the only soap best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.

JAMES P. ARTHUR.

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, or your system sinking under cancerous disease. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe disease of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and purifies the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causing even great eating ulcers to heal. Sold by druggists.

The Robertson Process

For working rebellious ores is remarkable for its simplicity and cheapness. No other method is known which so completely reduces rebellious gold and silver ores to the same condition as free milling ore. Parties who have the machinery for pulverizing and amalgamating can erect a suitable furnace for using the Robertson Process at a cost of from $1,000 to $ 500, according to capacity required. For full particulars address John A. Robertson, the patentee, P. O. box 552, Oakland, Cal.

Feels Like a New Man,

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25, 1869.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:—I feel grateful to you for having restored me by means of your Safe Pills of an old and seemingly incurable costiveness. For year I have scarcely been able to obtain a natural evacuation of the bowels. Only by the aid of physic or injections could I obtain relief. I find that I now have a regular evacuation of the bowels and feel like a new man.

Yours sincerely, T. F. DEGARMO.

JEANETTE.—"Ma, are you going to give me and Harriet ice cream pie?" Ma.—"What do you want to know for?" Jeanett.—"Because if you ain't I want to eat this piece slowly."

Honored and Blessed.

When about all of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and today the discoveries of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all mankind.

J. A. Hunter, M. D.,

Devotes special attention to diseases of the Head, Throat, and Chest, embracing Catarrh Deafness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Heart Affections, etc. All letters of inquiry will receive attention. Office No. 321 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

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New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas', 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

Dentistry.

Go to Dr. Cochrane, 880 Market street, San Francisco, if you want first-class work at low rates. Cochrane stands at the head of his profession.

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For sale or exchange for a stylish horse. Address H. Schellhaas, Furniture, Auction and Commission Rooms, 11th Street, Oakland, Cal.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect sometimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

Forty years' experience has stamped public approval on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as the most reliable of all remedies for Throat or Chest diseases. Its continued and increasing popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

J. W. Shaeffer & Co., 321 and 323 Sacramento S., San Francisco, employ no drummers. Cigars sold very cheap.

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P. N. P. Co. (New Series). No. 1 9

Cancers a specialty, without the knife or exciting pain. Mrs. D. Cook, 244 Post street, San Francisco.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists.

MANUFACTURER OF
OAK LEATHER BELTING AND LACING
A. P. Beaver, 10 Fremont St., San Francisco.

National surgical Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

MONTGOMERY'S Temperance Hotel, No. 227 and 229 second St., S. F. Board and Room per day, $1 to $1 25 per week $6 to $8. Six meal tickets, $1. Passage to and from Hotel free.

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Junction of Turk and Mason Streets.

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SHEEP WASH
$2 per gallon.
T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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San Francisco, successors to Anderson & Irving, have removed to 204 Kearny St., three doors from Sutter, where can be found a splendid assortment of
MENS FURNISHING GOODS
Consisting in part of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Socks, Underwear, etc., at the lowest prices. When you go to the city be sure to call and see their fine stock.

Mrs. Dr. Jenkins's remedy for
DIPHTHERIA
and all affections of the throat. All should keep it constantly on hand, as it is a sure cure for this terrible disease. Full directions for use and symptoms of the disease with every bottle. Joyful news! No more deaths from this disease where this medicine is used. Retail price, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Wholesale Agents San Francisco

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424 and 426 Kearny St., San Francisco.
$1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.
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Pianos, $170, $200, $225, $275 and $300,
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Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address

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FOR INVALIDS.
Drs Starkey & Palen's Patent Home Treatments. A very effective, pleasant and natural remedy. Read pamphlets, which contain much excellent advice and are furnished free to all who send for them.
AUDIPHONES
Enable the deaf to hear. Send for free circulars, or call upon H. E. MATHEWS, 646 Montgomery St., S. F. N.B.—Graduates of Oberlin College.

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Pianoforte Company.
Owing to the increasing demand for our Materials Scholer Pianos and into American Organs of Boston, we have greatly enlarged our place of business and now have one of the largest and best stocks of instruments on the coast, including the Matchless "Spencer Piano," square and upright; also Stein-way's, Knabe, Decker Bros., Bush & Mc'er's, Bradbury's and other makers, at all prices.
Mason & Hamlin, George Woods
—AND—
"Smith American Organs of Boston,"
Sold on Installments if desired.
Send for circulars. F. W. SPENCER & Co.,
123 and 125 Fifth St., San Francisco.
N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired and for rent.

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Everything required for Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's wear, and articles of every description for House, Cabin or Store, our house having experienced buyers will insure satisfaction and discount at the lowest cash prices. Circular containing full return rates free to any address. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents.
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MRS. MARY THOMAS,
P. O. Box 1628, Philadelphia, Pa.
In charge of Purchasing Agency of "PETERSONS' MAGAZINE," Philadelphia, Pa.

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FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK BOOK of French, English, German and Italian Cookery, a Practical Guide to the Culinary Art in all its branches and is the best and most complete Cook Book in the world. A new and enlarged edition of it for 1880 is just ready. Complete in 600 large octavo pages, with 62 illustrations, 1,500 recipes, bills of fare, etc., strongly bound.
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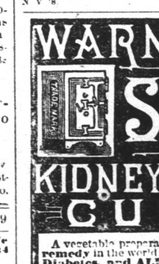

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is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, and all the ills effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $3 a bottle; four times the quantity, $10, sent to any address Confidentially, by A. K. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. Send for pamphlet.

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SILVER PLATED AMALGAMATING PLATES FOR SAVING GOLD.
Used in Quartz, Placer and Gravel Mining.
Warranted the best made. Prices greatly reduced. San Francisco Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating Works, 643 and 645 Mission St., between New Montgomery and Third streets.
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OREGON KIDNEY TEA
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ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
Kidneys and Bladder.
A Strictly Vegetable Production, Harmless and Effectual.
—TRY IT—
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SHARPS RIFLE CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
—FOR—
California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho. Also, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Wedgefast, Choke-bore, Breech-loading Double Guns; and all kinds of Guns, Rifles and Pistols made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. Ammunition of all kinds in quantities to suit.

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(GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY)
SPECIAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Call or address H. J. SPEER, M. D.,
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In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper.

Dr. Spinney & Co.
11 Kearny St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers. For special diseases of short standing a full course of medicines, sufficient to cure, with necessary instructions will be sent to any address on receipt of $10.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. S

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 17th, 1880.

Teachers' Examination Questions.

ARITHMETIC.

What is a fraction?

Analyze seven-eighths.

Add one-third of seven-eighths, one-sixth of nine-tenths, five and one-sixth, and two-fifths of five-sixths divided by two-ninths of four and a half.

How do decimal fractions differ from common fractions?

If 6.13 acres produce 160.01139 bushels of wheat, what will 9.03 acres produce?

What is a compound number? Reduction?

Bought 10 pounds of opium at 50 cents an ounce avoirdupois, and sold the same by apothecary's weight at 12 cents a dram; what was gained?

Define Base, Rate, Percentage.

A. sold his farm for $1,124.76, which was 9 per cent. less than his asking price, and his asking price was 3 per cent. more than the cost price. What was the cost price?

Sold $51,100 7-30 Treasury Notes at 104 per cent.; and invested the proceeds in gold at 146 per cent., with which I bought 5 per cent. Bonds at 70 per cent. in gold. Will my income be increased or diminished, and how much, in gold?

A man sold two horses for $50 each; on one he gained 10 per cent., on the other he lost 10 per cent. Did he gain or lose, and how much?

Required, the amount of $460.20 from Jan. 1st, 1854, to Mar. 22d, 1856, at 7 per cent.

Bought 50 yards of carpet, 1 yard wide, at $1.40 per yard; if it shrink 5 per cent. in length and 4 per cent. in width, what must it be sold at per square yard to gain ten per cent.?

What is Ratio? What is Proportion?

If four men in 2½ days mow 6⅔ acres of grass by working 8¼ hours a day, how many acres will 15 men mow in 3¾ days by working 9 hours a day?

A bin is 16 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 7 feet high; how many bushels of wheat will it contain, and what will be the value of the wheat at $3) per ton?

GRAMMAR—100 CREDITS.

What is a simple, a compound and a complex sentence? give an example of each.

Which tenses of the Indicative Mood are al ways compound? How are they formed?

Give a synopsis of the 2nd person, singular number, of the verb, to see.

Define adjective phrase, participial phrase, idiomatic phrase, independent phrase, an adverbial phrase. Give examples of each.

Give the principal parts of the following verbs: rise, set, throw, lay, drive, eat, go, come, blow, burst.

Compare the following words: forth, much, sublime, ill, up.

Write the opposite gender of the following words: hero, executor, belle, sire, lass.

Write the possessive plural of child, thief, box, it, step-sister.

How are passive verbs formed?

Can an intransitive verb be used in the passive form? Give reason.

Correct the false syntax in the following sentences: Divide this apple equal between the three boys. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Such expressions sound harshly. Each day and each hour bring their portion of duty. Thou art he whom they described.

Write a complete analysis of the sentence, "Those boys are friendly toward each other."

Parse "each other."

"We heard the stream murmuring over its pebbly bed." Parse "heard," "murmuring," "We," "over."

Letter from Blacks.

BLACKS, June 9th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Thinking a few items from this, our small, though flourishing burg, might prove to be not altogether uninteresting to the readers of your paper, I write you.

The farmers of this locality report their crops to be very much injured by the recent north winds, and do not expect a yield of more than two-thirds of what they anticipated; nevertheless there will be a great quantity of wheat harvested in this section.

Some of our most enterprising farmers contemplate building warehouses for their own accommodation. Among this number may be mentioned Messrs. A. Y. Robinson, James Root and Gable Bros.

Our most recent improvements consist in a lumber yard, carried on by Mr. R. Davidson. He has received twenty-five carloads of lumber, and intends erecting a building, 50x24 feet, two stories high, the first to be used as a store room for lumber and the second as a town hall. He is selling a great deal.

Mr. Freeman Blodgett is engaged in the business of wagonmaking, in connection with Mr. C. M. Smarts' blacksmithing. Beside these improvements, we have one butcher shop, one hotel, one dry goods and general merchandise store, and last, but not least, three saloons, which, to all appearance, intend doing a booming business the coming harvest. So you see we are not laggards in this respect.

The depression consequent on the partial failure of crops does not appear to have affected the sale of groceries and dry goods, also farming implements, as the store is doing a good business in this line.

The health of this place is generally very good, our resident physician being engaged in taking the census of this precinct and the one north of here.

Our people are very much surprised that Bruce did not receive the nomination for Vice-President. The Democrats hereabout are in favor of Tilden for President.

Our musical talent consists of Messrs. Gray, Tennes, Roux and Moonan. They have formed a band, and almost every evening discourse charming music; so you see we are not altogether devoid of refining influences.

Since writing the above, Mr. James Root has exhibited a sample of his wheat, which is very fine. He has examined his crop and finds it to be very little injured and has 800 acres of it.

MRS. R. M. HUSTON.

A Widower Speaks.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—While passing along the streets nowadays one is overcome with such an avalanche of disgust at the superficial display of fashion indulged in by the fair, but weaker sex, that he cannot refrain from giving vent to his higher sense of reason and propriety, and is led to wonder what would be the impression of Grandmother Eve if she could but behold her grand-daughters in their modern caricatures. It is doubtful whether she would readily perceive any marked improvement over the primitive customs, while she would shudder at the futile attempts at deception. Personal ornamentation resulting from a liberal application of paint, powder, and artificial machinery best known to those who find it necessary to utilize them to meet some seeming neglect of nature, may be regarded by our lady friends as a mark of growing civilization, but by the deeper thinking classes it is held in derision, as denoting above all other symbols the fallacies of her who was brought into the world to reform man and by her moral power to hold him in constant subjection. Woman is a creature that all men should and do respect out of consideration of her (presumed to be) higher moral sensibilities; but how can she hope to preserve that respect and retain her moral altitude where her attempts at deception lead the world to distrust her sincerity and to deny her right to the position she claims to hold? Which is worse, a man cast off from society by reason of his apathy for the fallacies of the world and his hatred for superficial display, or a young lady ruined in health, rebuked in the eyes of the public and looked upon as a traitor in the downward march of her sex?

WIDOWER.

Certificate of Partnership.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM G. BULLARD and BYRON PEARCE, do hereby certify and declare that we constitute a partnership under the name and style of BULLARD & PEARCE; the full names of all the persons interested as partners are WILLIAM G. BULLARD and BYRON PEARCE, both residents of Davisville, Yolo County, California, and that the business conducted and carried on by said partnership is that of general Commission and Merchandise, and that its principal place of business is the Town of Davisville, County of Yolo and State of California.

Witness our hands and seals this Third day of June, A.D. Eighteen Hundred and Eighty (1880.) WILLIAM G. BULLARD, [SEAL.] BYRON PEARCE. [SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo.

On this third day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said Yolo County, personally appeared WM. G. BULLARD and BYRON PEARCE, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and each of them acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL, Notary Public.
je10w5t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF Yolo, State of California.

B. S. DENNIS vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Upon reading and filing the petition, schedules and oath of the above named Insolvent, it is ordered that all the Creditors of the said Insolvent, B. S. DENNIS, be and appear before the Superior Court of said County of Yolo, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Yolo, in said State, on the 26th day of July, A.D. 1880, at One o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; and it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed. Further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court issue a notice calling the Creditors to appear at the time and place and for the purposes aforesaid; that such notice be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in the said County of Yolo.

Dated June 8th, 1880. E. R. BUSH, Superior Judge.

Attest: J. K. SMITH, Clerk.
je10w5t

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Yolo, State of California, made on the 17th day of May, A.D. 1880, in the matter of the estate of JOHN N. PENDEGAST, deceased, the undersigned, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on or after MONDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1880, all the right, title, interest and estate of said JOHN N. PENDEGAST deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of his death, in or to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town of Woodland and County of Yolo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Pendegast's Addition to Woodland; Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, same addition; and lot bounded N. by land of M. W. Thomas; E. by Lot 8; S. by S. Haines; W. by Drury Clanton (about 1¼ acres.)

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before making of the sale.

All bids must be in writing and left at the office of J. C. BALL, Attorney-at-Law, Room 1, over Bank of Woodland, in said town and county.

Said property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and subject to confirmation by said Court. JANE PENDEGAST, Administratrix.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. je10w3t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of G. W. Davis, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administratrix of the estate of G. W. DAVIS, Deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of James Oneal at Davisville, in the County of Yolo.

Dated at Woodland, May 25th, 1880.

LUCY DAVIS, Administratrix of the estate of said Deceased.
my27w5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Antone Miller, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of ANTONE MILLER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Ten months from and after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at J. C. BALL'S law office in the Bank building on Main street, town of Woodland, county of Yolo, State of California.

BRIDGET MILLER, Administratrix of the Estate of ANTONE MILLER, deceased.
je3w5t

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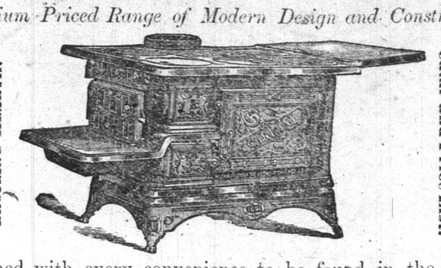

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KEYSTONE!

Will stand the present season at the Fashion Stables, Woodland, —AND— At my Ranch, Eight Miles North of Woodland.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

KEYSTONE was bred by Jas. A. Dougas, is a beautiful dapple brown horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high and weighs 1,250 lbs. He was sired by Langford; First Dam, Yolona, by Norfolk; Second Dam Mary L, by Ashland; Third Dam, Lola Montez, by Grey Eagle—for Grey Eagle see "Turf Register," the dam of Lola Montez, by Trampeter, by Rolla, by Sir Archie. (See "Turf Register," also "American Stud Book," pages 291 and 663.) For Norfolk by Lexington, and Langford by Belmont—see also the "Turf Books." There is absolutely no cross in Keystone that is not authentic and duly recorded in the "Turf Records" as thoroughbred and first-class. He will be bred to a few mares this season, at $25 the season, at my Ranch and at the Fashion Stables in Woodland.

my18w3m H. S. BROWN.

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DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

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Dealer in Produce generally.

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Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only.

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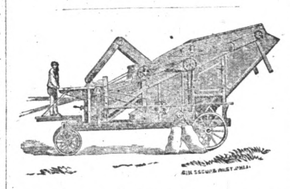

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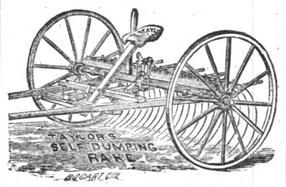

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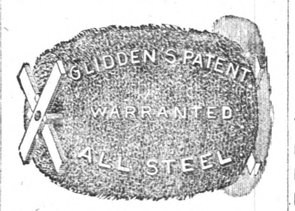

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